FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[OLD SERIES—VOL. L—NO. 2,588.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1884. [NEW SERIES—VOL. II.—NO 98.]

Coming into Port.

I have weathered the turbulent cape of storms,
Where the winds of passion blow;
I have shunned by the reefs that gnash to foam
The shallows that lurk below;
I have joyed in the surge of the whistling sea,
And the wild strong stress of the gale,
As my brave bark quivered and leaped, alive,
To the strain of its crowded sail.
Then the masterful spirit was on me,
And with Nature I wrestled glad;
And danger was like a passionate bride,
And Love was itself half mad.
Then Life was a storm that blew me on,
And flew as the wild winds fly;
And Hope was a pennon streaming out
High up—to play with the sky.

Oh the golden days, the glorious days
That so lavish of life we spent!
Oh the dreaming nights with the silent stars
'Neath the sky's mysterious tent!
Oh the light, light heart and the strong desire
And the pulse's quickening thrill,
When Joy lived with us, and Beauty smiled,
And Youth had its free, full will!
The whole wide world was before us then,
And never our spirits failed,
And we never looked back, but onward, onward
Into the Future we sailed.
Ever before us the far horizon
Whose dim and exquisite line
Alone divided our Earth from Heaven,
Our Life from a Life divine.

Now my voyage is well-nigh over,
And my stanchest spars are gone;
And my sails are rent, and my barnacled bark
Drags slowly and heavily on.
The faint breeze comes from the distant shore
With its odors dim and sweet,
And soon in the silent harbor of peace
Long-parted friends I shall greet.
The voyage is well nigh over,
Though at times a capful of wind
Will rattle the ropes and fill the sails,
And furrow a wake behind.
But the sea has become a weariness,
And glad into port I shall come
With my sails all furled, and my anchor dropped
And my cargo carried home.

—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

Stories of Great People.

[Extracts from an Article in London Standard.]

The "Correspondence and Diaries" of Mr. Croker (John Wilson Croker, the editor of "Boswell's Johnson") amply justify the anticipations which have been formed respecting them. In a series of letters to his wife Croker describes his experiences in Paris after Waterloo. Dining at Lord Castlereagh's, he met Fouche and Talleyrand, of whom he gives the following description: "The wonder was to find ourselves at table with Fouche, who, to be sure, looks very like what one would naturally suppose him to be—a sly old rogue; but I think he seems to feel a passion of which I did not expect to find him capable; I mean shame, for he looks conscious and embarrassed. He is a man about 5 feet 7 inches high, very thin, with a gray head, cropped and powdered, and a very acute expression of countenance. Talleyrand, on the other hand, is fattish for a Frenchman; his ankles are weak and his feet deformed, and he totters about in a strange way. His face is not at all expressive, except it be of a kind of drunken stupor; in fact he looks altogether like an old fuddled, lame village school master, and his voice is deep and hoarse. I should suspect that at the Congress his most natural employment would be keeping the unruly boys in order."

Mr. Croker has a good deal to say about the Prince Regent and the royal personages and favorites of the period. In some instances the Greville "Memoirs" have forestalled a portion of his information. The following entry in his journal describes society at the Brighton Pavilion in 1818: "One reason why Mrs. Fitzherbert may like this place is that she is treated as Queen—at least of Brighton. They don't quite Highness her in her domestic circle, but they Madam her prodigiously, and stand up longer for her arrival than for ordinary folks, and, in short, go as near to acknowledging her for Princess as they can without actually giving her the title. When she dines out she expects to be led out before Princesses—mighty foolish, all this."

Mr. Croker was an assiduous collector of jokes and rare stories. Here are two specimens of his collection about this period: "There have been disputes pending between Baden and Bavaria these two years, which, contemptible as they were compared with the great European system, were yet so serious as to threaten that part of Germany with war. Some one was lamenting the likelihood of hostilities in the presence of M. de Talleyrand. 'Rassurez vous, mon ami,' said the Prince, 'toutes ces dissensions ne sont que badinage et bavardage.'" "Lady Warrender told me one day that her alliance with Sir George was a crying proof of the falsehood of the oft-repeated proverb that 'marriages were made in heaven.' I ventured, as she had taken a laughing tone about it, to say that, on the contrary, I thought it a strong proof of a providential arrangement, as there would otherwise have been two unhappy couples instead of one. She laughed very good humoredly, but I believe the joke was plain truth."

On another occasion, during a discussion about the value of the cuirass, the Duke of Wellington expressed an opinion adverse to it. "Thereupon some one asked if the French Cuirassiers had not come up very well at Waterloo. 'Yes,' he said, 'and they went down very well, too.'" The following anecdote supplies an amusing sequel to a well known story: "Every one knows the story of a gentleman asking Lord North who 'that frightful woman' was, and his lordship answering, 'That is my wife.' The other, to repair his blunder, said, 'I do not mean her, but that monster next to her.' 'Oh,' said Lord North, 'that monster is my daughter.' With this story Frederick Robinson, in his usual absent, enthusiastic way, was one day entertaining a lady whom he sat next to at dinner, and lo! the lady was Lady Charlotte Lindsay—the 'monster' in question!"

Mr. Croker's conversations with the Duke of Wellington occupy a considerable portion of the diaries. The Duke unbosomed himself with a frankness which gives the record of his conversations a vivid interest. We have space for only a few specimens of what passed at these interesting interviews. Discussing the merits of different generals, the Duke asserted that Lord Beresford was the best man we had for the command of the army. Mr. Croker asked if the Archduke Charles was really a good officer, and the Duke replied "A good officer! Why, he knows more about it than all of us put together." "What! than Buonaparte, Moreau or yourself?" "Aye! than Buonaparte or any of us. We are none of us fit to fasten the latchet of his shoes, if I am to judge from his book and his plans of campaign. But his mind, or his health, has, they tell me, a very peculiar defect. He is admirable for five or six hours, and whatever can be done in that time will be done perfectly; but after that he falls into a kind of epileptic stupor, does not know what he is about, has no opinion of his own, and does whatever the man at his elbow tells him."

The Duke spoke freely about Napoleon's abilities. The following is a summary of his views on the Moscow campaign: "If I am able to believe Segur's, and, indeed, all the other accounts of the Russian campaign, Buonaparte committed the most egregious faults of generalship and conduct. Time was everything, and I can show on paper, out of his own reports and returns, that he lost seven weeks in point of time in the advance to Moscow. He made also a false movement in changing his line upon Minsk, which had, *inter alia*, the disadvantage of bringing him nearer to the South Russian Army, when he might have attained his object in another way (which the Duke explained, but which I cannot pretend to follow), without these disadvantages. He lost a good deal also by what looks like indolence. His personal proceedings previous to and during the battle of Borodino are inexplicable. His conduct in all these cases is not easily accounted for. I believe he was in more awe of his Marshals than was generally supposed—he acted as if he were not sure of their obedience."

What Arctic Exploration Has Accomplished.

From an "Open Letter," entitled "Is Arctic Exploration Worth Its Cost?" by J. E. Nourse, in a late *Century*, we quote the following:

"A true estimate of what Arctic exploration has gained will, in part, be reached by a comparison of the knowledge of our own continent half a century ago with that shown upon the school-boy's map of to-day. The maps of 1825 exhibited for our northern coast-line Baffin's Bay only on the east, and westward, dots only for the months of the Mackenzie and Hearne Rivers, up to the icy Cape of Cock, and the Behring Sea—all which was then known except the new sweep of Parry's voyage in the far north. The charts of to-day accurately delineate the zone of land and the coast-lines within the 60th and 130th degrees of west longitude, up to Cape Parry, latitude 70° 21 min., a region now largely frequented by the trader. To these add the explorations in the Eastern Hemisphere by the Russians, Danes, Austrians, Dutch and Swedes, crowned by the circumnavigation, first in the world's history, of northern Asia. And now Lockwood has extended the line of North Greenland.

"Again, no Arctic expedition has been fruitless of commercial and scientific gains. Cabot failed to find the passage, but he established the claims for our inheritance of English liberty and law. The first attempt to find the passage by the northeast, brought from the ill fated Willoughby news like that from our De Long:

"'He, with his hapless crew,
Each full exerted at his several task,
Froze into statues.'

"But Willoughby's second ship made the discovery of Russia's wealth—'a new Indies'—for England, the beginning of maritime commerce on the north. Among the direct or indirect gains of this kind for us have been the whaling grounds of the north-east and the fisheries of Behring Strait, a region rendered safe by the voyage and charts of the *Vincennes*, the explorations of the Coast Survey, and latest by the *Corwin* and the Signal Service. Alaska is now attracting immigration; but its shores seemed forbidding in the extreme before the surveys of Rodgers and the trial observations of Dall and others were charted for the guidance of the mariner. The increasing returns to the Government and to the merchant from the fur seal and the otter have shown the wisdom of the purchase.

"Still higher results are associated with the hydrography of the great oceans; the observations needed for the further knowledge of the laws governing the origin and the course of storms; and magnetism, with its relation to the compass, the telegraph, and the telephone. 'We shall never accurately know,' says the President of our own Geographical Society, 'the laws of ærial and oceanic currents, unless we know more about what takes place in the Arctic Circle.'"

Washington Notes.

The attorney general has issued a circular letter, saying the law creating his office makes it the duty of the incumbent to answer questions of law only when propounded to him by the President or the head of one of the executive departments, and hereafter he will not undertake to reply to the numerous legal inquiries which come from other sources.

The House committee on Public Lands have unanimously instructed Representative Oates to report favorably his bill providing that no alien, foreigner or persons other than citizens of the U. S. shall acquire title or own land in the United States.

POLKTON BURNED.—The town of Polkton, on the Carolina Central railroad, was almost destroyed by fire Dec. 9.

The fire was accidental; and originated in a drug store. The loss is estimated at $50,000, with very little insurance. This is the fifth fire in North Carolina towns in the last thirty days.

To an Oak Blown Down by the Wind.

BY JOHN RANDOLPH, OF ROANOKE.

Thou who, unmoved, hast heard the whirlwind chide,
Full many a winter round thy craggy bed,
And like an earth-bound giant hast outspread
Thy hundred arms, and heaven's own bolts defied,
Now liest along thy native mountain side
Uptorn: —yet deem not that I come to shed
The idle drops of pity o'er thy head:
Or basely to insult thy blasted pride: —
No—still 'tis thine, tho' fallen, imperial Oak!
To teach this lesson to the wise and brave,
That 'tis much better overthrown and broke,
In freedom's cause to sink into the grave,
Than, in submission to a tyrant's yoke
Like the vile reed to bow and be a slave.

Immigration.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

MR. EDITOR:—In my last letter I said I would say something on the important subject of immigration. Having had my attention directed to this matter by a limited personal experience of the effects of immigration, in the past few months, I have considered and investigated it to some extent, and desire, through your columns, to present my conclusions to those interested in the matter.

Labor is the absorbing question of the day, as it is one of the chief sources of wealth, prosperity and power. When thinking men deal with this subject, they resolve the question into native and foreign-born labor, and of the latter we propose to write briefly now. Some of our energetic men, realizing the importance of a better system of labor than generally prevails, and seeing the vast flow of immigration into this country from Europe, have conceived the idea that to turn it to the South is the very thing. We are as yet comparatively free from it, especially in our State, and I hope that the people will consider the matter well before they take steps towards its encouragement. If we could restrict our immigration to a select class of mechanics or laborers, or professions, then we would be benefited; but for several years the United States has been a tub into which the Old World has spewed out her diseased, base, ignorant, starving and worthless millions.

Hear what the Commissioner of Immigration for the State of New York, in his report for 1883, has to say on this subject: "In the months of June and July many immigrants arrived at this port from Ireland whose passage was paid by the government of Great Britain. Some of these persons, through the agency of the Poor Law Guardians, had been sent to this country directly from the poor houses."

When such persons were prohibited from landing, he further states that "During the year they sent 72,820 of these paupers through Canada into the United States." Nor are many of the Italians, Hungarians and others of a better class. Is the South crying out for such immigration? No; we do not want them; because they are educated in principles incompatible with Republicanism; they are educated in principles antagonistic to Southern institutions.

Whence came the Irish League and German Clan? From men who, born in a foreign land, and educated under foreign systems, have imbibed from their infancy the principles, prejudices, feelings and affections of the land of their nativity, and which, by reason of their continued intermarrying will be transmitted from generation to generation. 'Tis true we have here in the South much room and a store of undeveloped wealth; but, if our population increases with the ratio of the last decade, as we have reason to expect, every acre will soon be occupied. Every age, nation and country teach us but too plainly that a dense population is a curse and a terror. We already pay enough taxes for the support of poor-houses, almshouses and jails. Seek for vice; seek for destitution; for ignorance; for drunkenness: yes for all the evils to which man is heir, and you find them, in their perfection, in densely populated lands. How much worse would all this bein a heterogeneous mass, with no interests in common; no kindred feelings, save a thirst for chaos and confusion, no intentions in unison, no appreciation of Democratic government, no inclination, desire or ability to perpetuate the machinery of good government; a fit tool, in their thirst for nihilism, communism, or any passion of the time, with which shrewd demagogues might thrust a death wound into the very soul of our political existence. E. H. E.

OLD AND NEW MYSTERIES.—The mysterious skeleton of the Carleton House cellar, says the New York *Times*, has reproduced some of the most striking features of a tragedy which startled all England not many years ago. The owner of a country mansion in one of the southern counties, at no great distance from London, having sent for an architect to add a room to his house, was told by the latter that this was needless, there being a room in the house still untenanted. The proprietor laughed at the suggestion, but finding it confirmed by actual measurement, gave orders for the unearthing of the mysterious chamber. The wall just above the great staircase was broken through, and behind it appeared a small oak-paneled room full of rich antique furniture, but so thickly coated with dust as to suggest a seclusion of years or even centuries. The table was spread with silver plates and cups as if for a banquet, and on a mouldering couch beside it was a human skeleton.

Another lay in an attitude of hideous distortion upon the floor. The mystery, although tallying vaguely with a half-forgotten legend of a former owner's vengeance upon his unfaithful wife and her paramour, was never wholly cleared up.

OUR TREATY POLICY.—What is called a spirited foreign policy means making treaties with such great powers as the Sandwich Islands, Cuba, Porto Rico, Mexico and Nicaragua, and despising the inferior interests which bind us to Great Britain, France, Germany and the other rude, uncultivated despotisms of Europe.

Lake Waccamaw as a Resort.

[Columbus Times.]

We see that Capt. J. T. Patrick, State Commissioner of Immigration, has purchased 809 acres of land near Manly in Moore county on the Raleigh & Augusta Air Line. It is proposed to have the place laid out in parks and supplied with fountains and lakes, making it so attractive as to invite people from the North and other sections to come and spend the summer. He has also been to Wilmington looking for a location on the sea-coast, to be made not only a Summer but also a Winter resort.

While by no means disparaging other places and lessening their claims, we cannot refrain from saying something about our own section. There is in Columbus county a spot of great natural beauty, that could be made one of the most popular and attractive resorts to be found anywhere. We refer to Lake Waccamaw, a body of water about seven miles long and five wide, lying near the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, about 36 miles west of Wilmington. Its natural attractiveness strikes the beholder at once, and it could be made by art doubly more inviting. The place of Col. H. B. Short is an illustration of what can be done. Not many years ago, the spot he now occupies was comparatively a wilderness. He converted it into what is now regarded as one of the prettiest places on the Southern Atlantic Coast Line.

Lake Waccamaw has long been noted for its fine sailing and fishing. Every evening there springs up a good breeze, that is really exhilarating, and the waves of the lake crested with white foam remind one of the sea-shore. It abounds in fresh water fish, particularly the white perch, which when found in schools can be caught with the hook in great numbers. On the south and east it is skirted by the Green Swamp, the largest north of Florida, except the Dismal Swamp, and the expanse taken in by the eye causes one to wonder what is beyond. Out of it runs the Waccamaw River, making its winding way some 250 miles to the ocean. In and around this beautiful sheet of water, and down the river on both sides, either in the Green or Bogue Swamp, the huntsman can find ample ground for enjoyment in quest of the different kinds of game.

On the bluff that borders the Lake for miles, there could be made one of the most delightful drives in the country, being lined with the beautiful water oaks and other trees of native growth. At some point on this bluff, no more desirable place could be selected for a large hotel with modern improvements, and in connection with it a livery stable and a supply of comfortable sail boats, fishing tackle and bathing houses. Not far from the village of Lake Waccamaw on the railroad, there is a farm bordering on the lake for about two miles, containing 950 acres, known as the Powell Place, now owned by Col. J. A. Maultsby of Whiteville. It was formerly the most noted place in this whole section, a resort in itself, and it is now naturally a place of much attraction. A good portion of the land is cleared, and could with some outlay be laid out in parks, walks and drives. The place can be bought, and capitalists wishing to start enterprises of this kind could turn their attention in no better direction.

We have no hesitancy in saying that with the improvements suggested and with the reputation it already has, Lake Waccamaw could be made a resort, both Summer and Winter, that could hardly be surpassed. And with the proper advertising, numbers of Northern people might be induced to stop over and rest a few days on their way to Florida. Some might remain longer and others might conclude to spend the winter.

Methodist Centennial.

The centennial conference of the Methodists assembled on Wednesday of last week, at Mt. Vernon church, one of the most beautiful and costly church edifices in the land, located on Mt. Vernon square, under the shadow of Washington's monument. A very large number of delegates were present, and the church was crowded to its utmost extent, many having been unable to gain admission. Bishop Andrews, chairman of the general executive committee, called the conference to order, and on his nomination Bishop Grantley was chosen presiding officer of to-day's session. The venerable Dr. Joseph Cumming read a scripture lesson from Isaiah, chapter 62. A hymn composed for the occasion by Rev. Dr. Cox, of Washington, was sung by the entire body of delegates, the audience uniting. The singing was followed by prayer, concluding with the Lord's Prayer. Bishop Andrews announced that the Bible from which the lesson had been read was once the property of John Wesley. After the appointment of a committee on credentials, it was decided that vacancies in the delegations and in the lists of substitutes be filled by the bishops.

RICHMOND & DANVILLE RAILROAD.—The thirty-seventh annual meeting of the stockholders of the Richmond & Danville R. R. Company was held in Richmond last week. Reports of the officers were submitted, showing a prosperous condition of affairs. Col. A. S. Buford, of Richmond, was elected president and the board of directors was increased to twelve, as follows:

George G. Baber, C. S. Bryce, W. P. Clyde, H. C. Fahnstock, John H. Inman, John McAnerny, J. G. Moore, W. G. Oakman, H. B. Plant, George I. Seney and George S. Scott, all of New York, and Joseph Bryan, of Richmond.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Richmond & West Point Terminal railway company was also held on the same day: W. P. Clyde was elected president, and C. S. Bryce, A. S. Buford, John McAnerny, Geo. Scott and Sam Shelter were elected directors.

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CLOTHING BUSINESS,

and offers his entire stock of

MEN'S, BOY'S, YOUTH'S and CHILDREN'S

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AT COST, AND NO MISTAKE!

Parents and Guardians are respectfully invited to call, examine and make their purchases.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

GEO. BRANDT,

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TO THE LADIES!

HAVING moved into our elegant New Store, we are prepared to show a large and varied stock of

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An examination will convince the public that we are prepared to meet the wants of all classes.

Respectfully,

HENRY R. NOVITZKY.

Oct 1, 1884. 87tf

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SPONGE, HIP and INFANT BATH TUBS,

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TERRA COTTA CHIMNEY FLUES AND TOPS,

Drive Wells and Garden Pumps,

CHIP SKIMMERS, ROSIN DIPPERS, WHEEL-BARROWS, &c.

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Oct 23, 1884 90-1y

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WATCHMAKERS,

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FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Oct 30, 1884 91tf

Land for Sale.

4,000 ACRES OF TIMBERED LAND on Lower Little River, suitable for a cattle ranch.

Also, a good two horse farm on the C. F. & Y. V. R R., 10 miles south of Fayetteville, with 200 acres of uncleared land adjoining same.

Address D. ROSE, Att'y, Lock Box 85, Fayetteville, N. C.

Dec 4, 1884 96tf

Cumberland Foundry.

EMMITT & SON,

IRON FOUNDERS,

ON the line of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., only 15 minutes ride to Emmitt's Cut, at Rockfish, have rebuilt their works, recently destroyed by fire. These are now in full blast, and they solicit a liberal share of the public patronage. Any work in the Iron line can be done by them as well as any where in the United States, and at lower prices than anywhere else in North Carolina, as our machinery is run by water.

It is strictly a Home Enterprise, among the People and for the People. They guarantee satisfaction in all cases.

Walter Watson, of Fayetteville, will receive orders for them and T. S. Lutterloh will receive and pay the highest cash price for scrap iron, and other metals, for them, or they will buy same at Foundry. EMMITT & SON.

June 12, 1884. 72-com12m

Express Steamboat Co. and Steamer Wave.

STEAMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & Co., Agents, Fayetteville, N. C

Sept 4, 1884. 83tf

FOR RENT.

THOSE TWO STORES ON GILLESPIE ST. lately occupied by Mr. J. L. Allen. The entire building has recently been thoroughly overhauled and fitted up, and a desirable opportunity is offered to those wishing to rent. Will rent the stores either separately or together. Possession given immediately. For terms apply to

DANIEL McNATT or R. M. NIMOCKS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 18, 1884. 85tf

Sunnyside Nursery.

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, CROCUS and other Bulbs for Fall planting. Please send in your orders as soon as possible, to be delivered in October.

Tuberoses are blooming. We can furnish bouquets, baskets of cut flowers, &c. Send orders to JAMES M. LAMB, Sunnyside, Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept 4, 1884 67-1y

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AND

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GEO. A. THOMSON.

Nov 29, 1883 43tf

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having been, this day, duly qualified by the Superior Court of Cumberland County, as administrator of the estate of John J. Gilchrist, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them on or before the 29th day of November 1885, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

ALEX. McARTHUR, Adm'r of J. J. Gilchrist's Estate.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 29, 1884. 97-4t

Valuable Land for Sale.

UNDER the power and authority given in certain mortgages recorded in Books S., No. 3, page 354; Y. No. 3, page 381; R, No. 3, 505; Register's Office of Cumberland County, I will offer for sale on Tuesday, December 23d, 1884, at the Market House in Fayetteville, N. C., at 12 o'clock M., the following lands lying in said County, on Yadkin road, about six miles west of Fayetteville, known as the Carver place. The tract contains 400 acres, of which about 75 acres is cleared. There is a valuable mill site and water power on the premises. The wooded land is well timbered with round leaf black jack. Terms cash.

For further information call on W. H. Carver on the premises, or

C. W. BROADFOOT, Att'y for Mortgagees.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 17, 1884. 94te

R. S. HUSKE,

Attorney at Law,

No. 2 OLD STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Feb'y 13, 1884. 54tf

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1870. 1884.

At the Old Stand.

OUR town friends will find a full line of Family Groceries, consisting in part of all grades of Flour, Bacon—Shoulders, Sides, Hams and Breakfast Strips; Coffee—green and roasted; Butter, Lard, Molasses and Syrup; Canned Goods, and a good lot of Mackerel.

Goods delivered free.

Royster's best Candy always on hand.

To our country friends we would say we keep a general stock of Goods at wholesale and retail. Call and see me.

I will pay the highest market price for country produce.

J. A. GAINEY, Ag't.

March 26, 1884. 60tf

HALL'S

Vegetable Sicilian

HAIR RENEWER

was the first preparation perfectly adapted to cure diseases of the scalp, and the first successful restorer of faded or gray hair to its natural color, growth, and youthful beauty. It has had many imitators, but none have so fully met all the requirements needful for the proper treatment of the hair and scalp. HALL'S HAIR RENEWER has steadily grown in favor, and spread its fame and usefulness to every quarter of the globe. Its unparalleled success can be attributed to but one cause: *the entire fulfilment of its promises.*

The proprietors have often been surprised at the receipt of orders from remote countries, where they had never made an effort for its introduction.

The use for a short time of HALL'S HAIR RENEWER wonderfully improves the personal appearance. It cleanses the scalp from all impurities, cures all humors, fever, and dryness, and thus prevents baldness. It stimulates the weakened glands, and enables them to push forward a new and vigorous growth. The effects of this article are not transient, like those of alcoholic preparations, but remain a long time, which makes its use a matter of economy.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

FOR THE

WHISKERS

Will change the beard to a natural brown, or black, as desired. It produces a permanent color that will not wash away. Consisting of a single preparation, it is applied without trouble.

PREPARED BY

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

FOR ALL THE FORMS OF

Scrofulous, Mercurial, and Blood Disorders,

the best remedy, because the most searching and thorough blood-purifier, is

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles, $5.

OBSERVER.

B. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....DECEMBER 18, 1884.

HELP FROM THE ENEMY.

As some one has said, the most skillful commissary general that ever lived would fail to supply the city of London with food for one day. Yet the wonderful law of supply and demand, like the dew and the air and the sunlight that make the crops to grow when men sleep or rest, levies the needed supply of meat, bread and herbs with precision. By it, all of England and all the world make their daily contributions to feed the five millions of the great metropolis: yet there is enough and nothing wasted.

So, when a commissary general in the form of the Congressional representatives of monopoly undertakes to supplant the perfect laws of nature by a humanly devised scheme of labor and occupation for the people, failure necessarily follows. Without doubt cotton can be made to grow in Maine and blue-grass in the sand of Cumberland, if Congress should subsidize the Maine man sufficiently with hot-houses and the Cumberland man with clay and lime and shade and moisture. Everybody would laugh at this reduction to absurdity, but the proposition to make water run up hill in this way is not more against nature than many of the tariff provisions which force industries in the United States for which nature has provided cheaper facilities in other lands. Such provisions of the law are enforced at the expense—that is, to the harm and detriment—of the great body of the people. This constitutes what is technically known as "protection"—which does not mean protection for all the people, but only for the favored classes. By a system of "log-rolling," each one of the favored classes gets its share of the plunder of the people; and in times of increasing prosperity the circle of the beneficiaries of the system may widen without objection on the part of the contented people and without decreasing the share of the individual plunderer. But when the re-action of unnatural laws pinches the people and these begin to press upon the charmed circle, those within tread upon one another's heels, the ring is broken, and it comes to be a question of "save who can."

If we were wicked like the Supreme Court—which has said that the taxing of one class of persons for the benefit of another is robbery—we might rejoice that when rogues fall out honest men get their dues; but, being only a mild-spoken editor, we are content with the reflection that Time, that other servant of nature which works while men sleep or rest, has at last made our enemies witnesses against themselves. The Spanish treaty and the "American States" policy of the President, which seem to be the outgrowth of pinching times, threaten to disturb the adjustment of protection, and have set all the protected pots to calling their fellow kettles black. So, the eyes of the people are opened to the impossibility of "protecting" everybody; and it looks as if the revenue reformers might rest from their labors, content to leave their case to the warring factions of their late enemies, who are now illustrating the wisdom of the selection of Mr. Morrison at Chicago instead of Mr. Converse to prescribe for their wounded, and whose arguments, each against the other's protected industry, are disclosing the folly of laws designed to interfere with the natural laws of trade.

Some ten years ago, there was much anxiety about the resumption of specie payments, and wise men cudgelled their brains for schemes by which it might be effected without destroying the "business interests" of the country. But the panic of '73 and the hard times ensuing brought it about before men knew it. Hard times have come again, and will remove that other inheritance of war taxes in time of peace, at a blow, unless the Republican Senate shall wisely accept the mild and wholesome doctrine which the People's party declared at Chicago.

SENATOR GORMAN.—The young Senator from Maryland is a remarkable man, who had probably more to do with securing Cleveland's election than any one person. A glimpse of his career is thus given by Mr. Randall in one of his letters to the Augusta *Chronicle*:

"Maryland Democrats are immensely proud of Senator Gorman, who was really the Napoleon of the Executive Committee. He is heartily and deservedly eulogized on all sides, and is to be the recipient of many distinguished public honors. More than a year ago Mr. Wm. T. Walters said to me: 'Gorman is the most remarkable man that Maryland has produced in three generations in political life. He has marvelous executive talent, intuitive knowledge of men, is quick to think and prompt to execute. He only needs to be put in some commanding position in order to win a great national reputation.' This curious prediction is now historic fact. Mr. Gorman, when a lad, used to sit among the pages at the feet of old Capt. Bennett in the Senate chamber. He now stands in the foremost Senatorial rank, and is one of the greatest leaders of the Democratic party at 46 years of age. He is not a student, but absorbs knowledge in a way that approaches genius; and no man surpasses him in fertility of resource and dexterous execution of plans of action."

GOVERNOR VANCE'S LETTER BOOK.—A reporter of the Washington *Post* handed Governor Vance recently the following dispatch:

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 12.—It has developed that the letter from Jeff Davis, which Gen. Sherman captured and read, was addressed to Governor (now Senator) Vance, as hinted some time ago in Washington dispatches.

A report of the interview which ensued was published in the *Post* and its mis-statements called forth a letter from Governor Vance which is elsewhere printed. The letter does justice to Mr. Davis, and is characteristic of the manly man that wrote it.

THE DAKOTA BILL.—Under cover of the bill for admission of Dakota, Senators Sherman, Frye and Ingalls are preparing to open fire on the South. The South, happily, is beyond the point of caring for or being affected by movements of this kind. The bill will pass the Senate and stop at the House.

THE NEW ORLEANS EXPOSITION.—The great Exposition at New Orleans was opened, according to announcement, on Tuesday. At Washington the President and cabinet, the diplomatic corps and the representatives of the Senate and House assembled in the east room of the executive mansion, where a telegraphic instrument had been placed. At 2 P. M., a message was received from President Edmund Richardson. To this the President replied, declaring the Exposition open, and then, closing the electric circuit, set the machinery in motion.

Col. Green was the representative of the House from North Carolina.

The Methodists have raised a missionary fund that reaches $3,500,000 and they own $11,000,000 of church and other property.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.—The bill to provide for the sale of the Cherokee reservation, in Arkansas, was read the third time, and passed.

The bill to amend sections of the revised statutes which prohibit the delivery of registered letters and the payment of money orders to lottery companies was read the third time and passed. The amendment consists in striking out the word "fraudulent," so as to cover lotteries generally, and not merely "fraudulent" lotteries.

In a short debate on this bill Mr. Morrison expressed the belief that its passage would prohibit the payment of money orders and the delivery of registered letters relating to the private transactions of persons engaged in the lottery business; also those relating to church raffles.

Mr. Jackson, who reported the bill from the committee on post offices, did not think the bill open to these objections. The bill, he said, was merely intended to harmonize certain sections of the revised statutes, some of which contained the word "fraudulent," while others did not. This bill would make the sections uniform in expression.

Mr. Vance submitted a joint resolution, which was referred to the committee on military affairs, providing for the return to the State of North Carolina of copies of the official letter books of its executive department.

One effect of the publication of the Spanish treaty was the introduction by Mr. Van Wyck of the following:

"Whereas a commercial treaty of great importance has been negotiated between the United States and Spain, which was made public by the King of Spain to such extent that it was cabled from Madrid to the *Times* of New York city, and given to the American people by that journal before the same was presented with becoming solemnity and secrecy to the Senate; and whereas the provisions of said treaty materially affecting the subject of revenues and taxation, and involving no serious questions of diplomacy and state secrets, the discussion thereof should be in open session, so that the people may be fully apprised of the reasons why said treaty should be ratified or rejected; therefore

Resolved, That the committee on rules be directed to report an amendment or additional rule, requiring that treaties which concern matters of revenue shall be considered in open session.

The debate on the admission of Dakota was continued by Messrs. Harrison, Rep., for, and Vest, Dem., against.

Mr. Sherman introduced a joint resolution which was read three times and passed, appointing the 21st of February (the 22nd is Sunday) for the ceremonies connected with the completion of the Washington monument, and authorizing the secretary of the treasury to have cards of invitation suitable to the occasion engraved in the bureau of engraving and printing, and appropriating a further sum of $7,500 to the amount authorized to be expended on the celebration.

HOUSE.—Last week, the speaker laid before the House a communication from General Scales, announcing that he had forwarded to the Governor of North Carolina his resignation to take effect December 30th.

The sub-committee of the House appropriations committee agreed upon the pension appropriation bill. It is short, contains no new legislation and calls for $60,000,000.

The consideration of the inter-State commerce bill was resumed. The bill was debated by Messrs. Glascock, of California, Dunn, of Arkansas; Woodward, of Wisconsin; McAdoo, of New Jersey; Hepburn, of Iowa, and Wood, of Indiana. Pending further discussion an understanding was arrived at that the general debate shall close the next day after the subject is taken up, and that then a vote shall be taken as between the substitute and the committee bill. Whatever measure shall be successful will then be open to amendment and debate under the five minute rule. Mr. Reagan has slightly modified his motion to substitute his proposition for the entire bill of the committee, and has offered it as a substitute only for the remedial features of the bill. If he is successful in having it adopted he will move to strike out the remainder of the bill, which has been referred to the appointment commission. Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, gave notice that at the proper time he would move to recommit the whole subject.

An amendment by Mr. Keifer to the West Point appropriation bill that hereafter all appointments to the grade of second lieutenant in the army shall be confined to the graduates of the military academy and to the meritorious non-commissioned officers recommended for promotion in the manner now provided by law, was at first agreed to by the House in committee of the whole, and then defeated when reported to the House; yeas 88, nays 150.

On Friday Mr. Warner, of Ohio, rising to a question of privilege, offered a preamble and resolution reciting that J. D. Taylor, of Ohio, on the 5th of July, 1884 (the House having under consideration the Mexican pension bill), having obtained the floor, occupied the time of the house for six minutes; that he subsequently obtained leave to extend his remarks in the *Record;* that instead of extending his remarks he had printed in the *Record*, after the adjournment of Congress, a written speech or paper containing sentiments and paragraphs reflecting on members of the the House, a committee of the House and the House itself, and reporting or purporting to report the action of one of the committee of the Senate—all in violation of his leave to extend his remarks in the *Record*, and of the rules of the House; and declaring that the parts of the speech reflecting on members of the House, on committees of the House and on the House itself, and referring to what took place in the Senate committee, are not a legitimate part of the proceedings of the House. Mr. Warner stated that he was directed by the committee on pensions, bounty and back pay to bring the matter before the House. He sent to the clerk's desk and had read the portions of Taylor's speech to which objection is taken. They reflect upon Mr. Warner as chairman of the committee on pensions, bounty and back pay, and on the committee itself, and denounce the action of the House on the Mexican pension bill. They also make allusion to the action of the Senate committee on pensions. The so called speech was circulated by Mr. Taylor during the Ohio campaign, in the effort to defeat Mr. Warner.

Mr. Warner said that the facts alleged in Mr. Taylor's speech were not true, and controverted the statement that the committee on pensions, bounty and back pay last session reported only one bill for the relief of a soldier, and that was an objectionable one. He quoted from the records of the committee to show that a large number of bills had been reported for action by the House. The question to be decided was whether the House would allow to remain as part of its record what was never spoken in debate. The paragraph to which he objected most strenuously was the one charging the committee with stealth and cowardice. Did the gentleman claim that that was parliamentary language? His committee was not willing that it should go unchallenged, to be quoted against the committee in the future by the gentlemen who did not know, as well as the members of the present House did, the gentleman who was the author of it.

Mr. Taylor read from the tables prepared by the public printer, showing that Mr. Warner had, himself, on several occasions, taken advantage of the privilege of leave to print, in order to show that it was the habit of members to avail themselves of the permission. One of these tables discloses the interesting fact that during the 45th, 46th, 47th, and the first session of the 48th Congress, 569 speeches were printed which were never delivered on the floor, while 1,183 speeches delivered were withheld for revision and substantially altered.

Mr. Warner said that he did not think that a campaign was ever carried on anywhere in which methods more corrupt, forbidden and abhorrent were resorted to to achieve political ends, than were resorted to in the 17th district of Ohio during the last campaign, on the part of the Republican party. [Applause on the Democratic side.] He ridiculed the assumption made in the speech complained of that Mr. Taylor was the special representative of the soldiers of the country. Had the gentleman represented them on the field during the war? [Applause on the Democratic side.] He knew something of the gentleman's record during the war. He knew that when the war was well nigh over, when all the great battles had been fought, the gentleman had enlisted in the home guard of Ohio.

Mr. Cox, of New York, asserted that there was a rule about publishing speeches after adjournment—a rule of honor—that no reflection on the integrity of members should be contained in them.

The resolution was adopted—64 to 60.

Our colored Congressman, O'Hara, came to the front on Tuesday with an amendment to the inter-State commerce bill, providing for equal accommodations to all persons who have purchased tickets that convey from one State to another. The amendment was agreed to by 139 to 84. The announcement of the result was received with applause on the Republican side.

Mr. Blount, of Georgia, who had voted in the negative, just before the announcement changed his vote to the affirmative for the purpose of moving a reconsideration.

This motion having been made was immediately met by Mr. O'Hara with a motion to lay the motion on the table.

Pending this Mr. Reagan moved to adjourn, which at 5.20 was carried; yeas 139, nays 84.

WINE MAKING IN AMERICA.

The United States the Coming Wine-Producing Country.

Thirty Million Gallons for this Year, and the Industry only in its Early Infancy—Three Great Natural Wine Centres—The Famous Tokay Vineyard.

[New York Sun.]

"The United States are destined to become the greatest wine-producing country in the world," said Mr. B. F. Clayton, editor of the *Wine and Fruit Grower*, published in this city. "I calculate that ten years from now our annual wine product will have amounted to 100,000,000 gallons at least. And even then the industry will only be in its infancy. We hear people boasting about our wine product in California. Why, my dear sir, the best parts of California for grape-growing have not yet been touched. That State alone has as large an acreage adapted to grape culture as France has, and France has turned out 1,176,000,000 gallons in one year. But California constitutes only a small part of our wine-producing territory. In The United States there will be three great wine centres. The first will be the Pacific slope; the second, the Piedmont slope, or table lands between the Alleghany Mountains and the Blue Ridge, including the States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, and parts of Kentucky and Tennessee; and the third the Indian Territory with large parts of New Mexico, Arizona, and some parts of Arkansas and Kansas to draw from. Besides these, Texas begins to loom up as a prospective great wine-producing State. The vine is already well established in the great State of Missouri. Ohio, where it borders on the Lakes, is developing as a rich grape country, and even New York has considerable tracts well adapted to viticulture, as the Hammondsport wines, for example, attest.

"In short, comparing the United States with France, the present greatest wine-producing country in the world, we have 100 acres adapted to grape growing for every one acre that France has. Or, to put it another way, California alone, when fully developed, can produce as much wine as France, which, after all, is not much larger than our Golden State.

"It is estimated that this year the product of wine will amount to from 28,000,000 to 30,000,000 gallons. In 1880 it was 23,000,000 gallons. Since then the seasons have not been so favorable, and there was a falling off up to this year, when, the season having been very favorable in most parts of the country, the wine product will be large.

"Since 1850 our native wine production has increased from zero to nearly thirty million gallons, while the quantity of wine imported is just the same in 1884 as it was in 1840, namely, 5,000,000 gallons. Considering that our population has almost trebled since 1840, this is a very great decrease to our importation of wines.

"The annual wine product of the world is estimated to be as follows, in gallons:

France,	1,176,000,000	Russia,	45,000,000
Italy,	770,000,000	Switzerland,	30,000,000
Hungary,	221,000,000	Greece,	26,000,000
Portugal,	111,000,000	Turkey and	
Austria,	85,000,000	Roumania,	22,000,000
Germany,	76,000,000	United States.	28,000,000
Spain,	66,000,000		

"It will not be very many years before the United States will stand third or fourth in the list of wine-producing countries. Already we have not less than 300,000 acres planted in grapes, or enough to produce 75,000,000 gallons of wine per annum. The average increase in the acreage in California is about 30,000 acres a year.

"California is the Italy of the New World. It has an area greater than that of Italy, or Great Britain and Ireland, and but little inferior to that of France, Spain, Austria, or the German Empire. It has a soil and climate capable of growing anything that can be raised in the Old World from the Desert of Sahara to the Baltic Sea. Its great interior valley, known in the northern part as the Sacramento and in the southern part as the San Joaquin, from the rivers that drain it, are unexcelled in fertility even by the celebrated valley of the Nile. With the exception, perhaps, of Italy, there is no country in the world comparable to California."

"What will the people do with all the wine that will be produced in this country, say twenty-five or fifty years from now?"

"They will consume by far the greater part of it, the same as in France. The taste of our people for wine is steadily growing. You will scarcely find an American family that has lived abroad that does not regard wine as indispensable at the dinner table, and such families will establish the custom for the whole country.

"What are the prospects for the Piedmont slope that you spoke of?"

"Well, as California is the Italy of the New World, the Piedmont slope is the coming Bordeaux of America. This district includes Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, and possesses wonderful advantages for grape culture. Mr. P. M. Wilson, a well-known scientist, says that a study of the geological formation of the slope along its entire trend and of the chemistry of its soil satisfies him that every variety of soil and of almost every grade of fertility is furnished by this sweep of country, which is more than a thousand miles in length, and varies in breadth from fifty to one hundred miles. Meteorological observations extending over a series of years have demonstrated the mean climate to be all that could be desired for the growth of vines and the ripening of the varieties of grapes that are grown in that belt. It is well known that in our South Atlantic region the summer temperature usually reaches beyond the middle of September, so that the average for that month is 70°. Another circumstance which unmistakably indicates the climatic adaptation of this region to the grape is the great variety and luxuriance of wild grapes. The number of vineyards in North Carolina is at present large. The famous Tokay vineyard near Fayetteville, owned by the Hon. Wharton J. Green, is, I believe, the largest single vineyard this side of the Rocky Mountains. Mr. Green's fine native wines bore off the prize at the Atlanta Exposition."

"What will become of the prohibitionists and temperance people generally if the country is to be flooded with wine in a few years?"

"When we get to be a wine-producing and wine-drinking nation intemperance will gradually become a thing of the past, and there will be no need of such people. If you will refer back to the list of the wine-producing countries of the world you will see that England, Ireland and Scotland are not included. In those countries intemperance exists to such an extent as to be a curse, whereas in the wine-producing countries, where everybody drinks, drunkenness is almost unknown. In all ages of the world, in sacred and profane history, the abuse and not the use of wine has been condemned. In wine countries people mix water with their wines, or if they take them pure, it is with moderation. If there are those who cannot use them without doing so to the extent of drunkenness, I would advise that they totally abstain. They need not become total abstinence advocates, as reformed drunkards are quite likely to do, but can practice it in peace and quietude, while they leave their temperate neighbor free to enjoy his rights in a reasonable manner. Enforced total abstinence, or prohibition, is not temperance.

"The Mohammedans—those who profess to regulate their lives by the Koran—have prohibition in their creed. Now, if we look at the nations of Islam, what do we see? A debased and immoral horde of opium eaters and smokers whose thievery, knavery and even piracy make up their daily avocations, and whose polygamous and other nameless vices constitute a veritable saturnalia of shame and crime. And yet these benighted heathen have prohibition in their Bible."

"Do you think that the doctrines of the Prohibitionists are totally doomed to defeat?"

"Yes. After all the frenzied efforts of the so-called 'temperance' people, prohibition is not and cannot be secured, for it is in antagonism with the liberty of the citizen and the instincts and requirements of human nature. Thus these self-styled philanthropists prove to be only fanatical disturbers of society, who are forever mistaking their livers for their consciences. For the most part they are hypocrites and nonentities, although, of course, there are many sincere and earnest Christian men and women who honestly believe in the efficacy of prohibition. The prohibitionists of this country do not seem to remember that the 'groggeries' about which they have so much to say are really the offspring of their pet theory, prohibition. Prior to the prohibition craze in England and in this country, wines and liquors were sold at inns, where meat, drink and lodging were provided for man and beast. The prohibitionists attacked the comparatively harmless inns, and, as a result, we got the secret, hidden, modern saloon. Next, the licensed saloon followed the unlicensed, and thus we have the present system, the indirect result of prohibitory agitation.

Washington Notes.

The committee of the National Academy of Sciences, in their report on the scientific bureaus of the government, recommends the establishment of a department of science, or, if that should be impracticable at the present, the transfer of all such bureaus to some one executive department.

The refusal of Gen. Grant to accept a pension is of course understood to be due to his conviction that he should be placed on the retired list of the army. He seems to shun company and to prefer being alone, and some of those who have suddenly come upon him have been pained and startled to see evidences of tears trickling down that impassive face.

Senators, says the Baltimore *Sun's* correspondent, are already in receipt of numerous petitions from growers, manufacturers and operatives, protesting against the ratification of the Spanish treaty. The opposition is gathering in force, and it seems almost certain that the necessary two-thirds cannot be secured. It will be contrary to the result of all experiments should the adoption of the treaty secure a cheapening to the consumers of sugar and tobacco. Indeed the best informed are decidedly of the opinion that it would not. Neither is it believed, after thorough investigation, that the market for American products would be sensibly improved. Consequently the real question presented is a very simple one. It is whether the government will find it wise to throw away at least $20,000,000 of revenue annually, and neither it nor its people receive any appreciable benefit in return.

The scheme to admit Southern Dakota as a State, which the Republicans in both houses of Congress have determined to press with all the vigor and determination which they can bring to bear, would, if successful, be a most beautiful piece of political work for them. The scheme is to get in Southern Dakota now, and two years hence bring in Northern Dakota. The net results would be to add four Senators to the Republican side in the Senate, and six votes to the Republican strength in the electoral college. These accessions would in all probability be of long permanence, for Dakota has been almost exclusively settled by the overflow from the overwhelmingly Republican States of the Northwest. The Republicans calculate that their hold upon the Senate would be almost indefinite if they can succeed.

[The Dakota bill proposes to divide the existing Territory of Dakota on the 46th parallel of the earth's latitude, making very nearly an equal division of the Territory; to organize into a State that portion of the Territory lying south of the 46th parallel; to continue for that portion of the Territory north of that parallel the present Territorial government, and to transfer to that Territory United States officers now in the Territory, and to give to that part of Dakota that remains in a territorial condition the name of "Lincoln."]

It will be easy enough for President Arthur to sit in the Blue Room, touch a key or knob, set all the machinery in motion and so open the New Orleans Exposition next Tuesday by electricity. But all the magnetism of Mr. Blaine couldn't open the front door of the White House.

The National Democratic Committee has selected a committee of fifty citizens of Washington to take charge of the inauguration ceremonies. They are empowered, if they see fit, to select sub-committees consisting of persons from different sections of the country. The names of the gentlemen selected will not be made public until it is ascertained that they will serve.

The President will, when President-elect Cleveland arrives in Washington, tender to him the use of any room or rooms in the White House for the purpose of consulting with any of his friends. He will also give him a dinner a few days before his own retirement from official life. These courtesies he regards as due Mr. Cleveland, and when it comes to fulfilling the requirements of courtesy the President permits no one to surpass him.

Jefferson Davis and Gov. Vance.

A Letter from Gov. Vance in Relation to the Sherman-Davis Controversy.

[Washington Post.]

To the Editor of the Post:—As several newspaper reporters have interrogated me with reference to the letter mentioned by Gen. Sherman as having been written by President Davis to a Southern Senator, threatening the coercion of any State that would attempt to leave the Confederacy, and as all of the reports of my replies—that of your reporter especially—were more or less inaccurate, I have thought it best to speak for myself.

Every letter ever written to me on a political topic by President Davis is to be found faithfully copied on the official letter-books of the Executive Department of North Carolina. Those letter-books were taken from me by Gen. Sherman's troops at the closing of the war, and are now in possession of the War Department in this city. Aside from the letter-books, Gen. Sherman never saw any letter addressed to me by President Davis. Although I have not seen these books and read their contents in almost twenty years, I am quite sure that no such letter can be found there. I could not have forgotten such a letter had it been received by me. The suggestion, therefore, that I am the person referred to in Gen. Sherman's statement is entirely untrue. The attempt of some newspapers to give probability to this suggestion, by alleging that I was in bitter hostility whilst Governor of North Carolina to the administration of Mr. Davis, is based also upon a misrepresentation of the facts.

It is well known by those acquainted with the history of those times that my differences with Mr. Davis were purely in regard to matters of detail, and that I supported him in his efforts to maintain the Confederacy with all the zeal at my command and all the power of the State that I could bring to bear. This Mr Davis's letters all show. To the letter of mine to Mr. Davis of the 25th of October, 1862, the New York *Tribune's* correspondent says no copy of any reply can be found, and suggests that probably the statement to which Gen. Sherman refers is contained in it. Certainly no effort was made to find that letter. It is upon the letter-book, dated November 1, 1862. It has been widely published, and contains no such expression as a threat against States attempting to secede from the Confederacy, but does contains this expression: "I feel grateful to you for the cordial manner in which you have sustained every proposition connected with the public defense." I send you herewith a printed copy of that letter. This is due to truth. I do not wish to pose as a martyr to the circumstance of those times, or as one ready to turn upon his associates after. I desire to take my full share of responsibility for anything I did and said during those unhappy times.

Great as were the abilities, and high as were the courage and faithfulness of Mr. Davis, I have no disposition to load him with all the misfortune of defeat. Respectfully yours, Z. B. VANCE.

U. S. SENATE, Dec. 13.

HOLIDAY AND WEDDING GIFTS.

WARREN PRIOR & SON

Are now adding to their stock the purchases recently made. These goods are especially adapted for

WEDDING,

HOLIDAY AND OTHER GIFTS,

and comprise choice selections of

ART WORK.

We invite all to call and see our display of articles for home use and personal adornment, which in variety, fineness and quantity will be even better than our Christmas stock of last year.

We introduce this week new styles of

JEWELRY, SET WITH DIAMONDS,

PEARLS AND OTHER PRECIOUS STONES.

NEW DESIGNS IN STERLING SILVER WARE,

Plated Ware, &c.

We shall offer during the week, and shall constantly keep in stock

WATCHES

from the celebrated Aurora factory, for which we are sole agents and stockholders, and are thus enabled to offer inducements in

WATCHES OF A SUPERIOR MAKE,

not to be found elsewhere.

The most complete line of

RODGER'S AND WOSTENHOLM'S KNIVES, (Ladies' and Gentlemen's); CUTLERY CASES, MANICURE CASES, in the State.

Ladies' Shopping Bags

in Morocco, Russia and Alligator Leather in endless variety.

OUR STOCK

will be complete and in perfect order this evening, and we invite all to call.

Dec 18, 1884 98tf

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Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L. S. L.

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"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

Gustave Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FIRST GRAND DRAWING, CLASS A, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, **January 13th, 1885—176th** Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF	$5000	10,000
5	do	2000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of $750		6,750
9	do	do 500	4,500
9	do	do 250	2,250
1967	Prizes, amounting to		$265,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. **POSTAL NOTES**, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of $5 and upwards at our expense) addressed

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.

or **M. A. DAUPHIN,**
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

Dec. 18, 1884. 98-4t

Millinery! Millinery!!

I am now receiving my fall stock of

MILLINERY

AND

FANCY GOODS,

selected in person in the Northern markets. I have the

Best Selected Stock

I ever had and will be glad to have you call and examine for yourselves.

MISS M. H. SMITH,
NO. 19, HAY STREET.

Oct 30, 1884. 91-3m

PRICES OFF AT FRANK THORNTON'S.

IN consequence of the recent failure of one of our Dry Goods Houses, the "sweeping reductions in prices" advertised by another, and the generally unsettled state of business, I have taken the price off of every piece of goods in my house.

I have within the last few days received a great many new, seasonable goods, which with the balance of the stock will be sold cheaper than you can buy them any where else. All I ask is examination of goods and a comparison of prices. I am and intend to remain the leader in the Dry Goods trade of this town.

Respectfully,
FRANK THORNTON,
5, 7 and 9 North Hay St.

Dec 18, 1884 98-2t

IT HAS COME!

A BEAUTIFUL LOT OF

Silver Ware,

just received and for sale by

J. M. BEASLEY.

Dec 18, 1884. 98-2t

Rev. James Hooper Colton

WILL be pleased to serve his friends and the public, at their homes, with some good books for Christmas. He will also keep a supply at the office of Dr. Small, in the Hotel Building.

He will receive subscriptions and collect for the N. C. PRESBYTERIAN.

Dec 18, 1884 98-2t

To the Ladies.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the ladies of Cumberland and surrounding Counties that he is prepared to meet all demands made upon his time for the repairing of Sewing Machines of any make. He is also ready to furnish any desired part of any Sewing Machine, and can also apply the latest improvements—the balance wheel, &c., upon old style machines.

Old and worn out machines made as good as new.

Any demand upon his time, or orders for supplies, can be left at the Jewelry store of Edward Glover.

FRANK GLOVER.

Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 18, 1884 98-1m

Cotton Seed Wanted.

THE undersigned will pay a fair price for a sound Cotton Seed delivered at the Fayetteville Cotton Seed Oil Mill, on the line of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway in this Town, or at their store; they will furnish bags if desired without charge and will also haul from plantations. For definite terms, call on the undersigned or at the Mill.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

Dec 18, 1884. 98-1m

NOTICE.

A STRAY SORREL HORSE MULE came to my place on the 18th of November last. The owner can get him by coming to my place 10 miles west of Fayetteville, on the Yadkin Road and paying expenses.

J. F. McARTHUR.

Dec 18, 1884. 1t

Christmas! Christmas!

TILLINGHAST'S CROCKERY STORE

is filling up with

NICE THINGS

by every train

Something for everybody.

Do not fail to call.

Dec 11, 1884 97 2t

NOTICE OF SALE.

BY virtue of a decree rendered in the Superior Court of Cumberland County in the cause entitled H. W. Lilly and R. T. Gray, Admrs of H. Lilly, deceased, *vs* Catharine Ferguson, we will on the 13th day of January, 1885, at the Court House door in Fayetteville, N. C., at 12 o'clock M., expose to sale to the highest bidder, that certain lot of land situated in Fayetteville, N. C., bounded as follows: On the North by Maiden Lane, on the East by the late H. Newell's lot, on the South by Hay Street and on the West by M. A. Baker's lot, being the lot of land conveyed by said C. Ferguson to H. Lilly, deceased, by mortgage deed registered in Book M. No. 3, page 325, Register of Deeds office for Cumberland County.

Terms of sale—*Cash.*

H. W. LILLY,
R. T. GRAY,
Commissioners.

Dec 1, 1884 96ts

For Sale.

THAT desirable residence on Haymount, owned by the subscriber, and known as the late Utley property.

The lot contains five acres, a good two story dwelling with basement, and thoroughly furnished with gas—all requisite outbuildings, including carriage house and stables—a good orchard, grape vines, and ample garden; a well and an unfailing spring of pure water. With a moderate outlay this place can be made one of the most attractive on Haymount.

The neighborhood is unsurpassed, and altogether the opportunity is a rare one for the purchase of a delightful home. Apply to

T. L. LOVE.

Or A. B. Williams & Co's.

Dec 11, 1884 97tf

Valuable Turpentine and Farming Land for Sale.

2,610 Acres.

IN pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, Fall Term, 1884, the undersigned Commissioners, appointed for that purpose, will offer at public sale, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Monday, the 5th day of January, 1885, at 12 o'clock, those valuable lands known as the "Neill McFadyen Land," containing 2,610 acres in a body, lying in Cumberland County, on the waters of Rockfish Juniper and Nicholson's Creeks, in Quewhiffle and 71st Townships.

There is a large body of round pine on said tract; also, valuable farming lands. Sale made in tracts to suit purchasers.

The land has been thoroughly surveyed and plotted by D. G. McDuffie, and purchaser will get undisputed title.

For information reference is made to T. S. Lutterloh, E. J. Pemberton and D. G. McDuffie. A plot of the land may be seen with either of the undersigned.

Terms cash.

R. P. BUXTON,
GEO. M. ROSE,
Commissioners.

Dec 9, 1884 97ts

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

No Horse will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.

Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.

Foutz's Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.

Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.

Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.

FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.

Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Dec 6, 1884 96-1y

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 26 and 28 Hay Street, (Brandt's Hall.)

THURSDAY.....DECEMBER 18, 1884.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months.....1 00
☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after the expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.
Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. F. McARTHUR—Notice.
M. E. DYE—Millinery Goods.
J. M. BEASLEY—It Has Come.
G. A. THOMSON—Headquarters.
FRANK GLOVER—To the Ladies.
HAMILTON McMILLAN—For Sale.
REV. JAMES H. COLTON—Books.
R. T. SCANLIN—Family Groceries.
McNEILL & CO—Christmas Goods.
A. S. HUSKE & CO—"Happy Medium."
M. A. DAUPHIN—Louisiana State Lottery.
A. B. WILLIAMS & CO—Cotton Seed Wanted.
Mrs. L. BANKS—Headquarters of Santa Claus.
DAVID E. FOUTZ—Horse and Cattle Powders.
FRANK THORNTON—Prices Off at Frank Thornton's.
WARREN PRIOR & SON—Holiday and Wedding Gifts.

ABOUT TOWN.

NOTICE.—"For Sale" and "Wanted," "Lost" and "Found" advertisements inserted for 25 cts. for two lines besides signature; 50 cts. for half a square—for cash only.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Tom Pemberton will, after January 1, be transferred from the express-route between Hamlet and Raleigh, to that between Wilmington and Jacksonville, Florida.

COMPLIMENTARY TO THE WIZARD OIL COMPANY.—The officers of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry gave a most enjoyable entertainment to Dr. Armour and his "Wizard Oil" troupe on Thursday evening last. Oysters, wine and song were indulged in until 12 o'clock, when all retired in good order.

THE HOME AND HOSPITAL.—The ladies intend to "pound" the Home and Hospital on the afternoon of next Tuesday. This is a noble charity, which we trust those to whom God has given abundance may remember in this blessed season. The subscription list should be increased, and the subscriptions paid promptly.

CHRISTMAS TREE.—The teachers and friends of the Presbyterian Sunday School met at the store of McNeill & Co. Monday night and decided to have a Christmas tree for the children of the school on some night soon after Christmas day, thus avoiding conflicting with their home celebration and amusements.

A CHILD'S IDEA OF HEAVEN.—A little child, while passing Mrs. Banks's store a day or two ago, begged her mother to stop and let her look at the many beautiful things with which the splendid window was filled, preparatory to Christmas. After a long look at the sight so fascinating to childish eyes, she turned to her mother and exclaimed: "Oh, mama is Heaven like that?"

ROCKFISH FACTORY—A CHANCE FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.—We learn that this mill is starting up booms, and that several good families of weavers, a loom fixer and other hands can find employment there.

Keep the ball moving. Let us have more factories and thousands of industrious people added to our population.

CHRISTMAS.—To-day week we will celebrate Christmas—the day of joy and brightness. Who can forget the happiness of childhood and the eager anticipation of the Christmas stocking and the gifts which filled and surrounded it! It is a day to be kept ever green as one of enjoyment and good feeling, and in order to enjoy it the more, let us remember with our bounty those who may lack not only the good things but the necessaries of life.

THE CONCERT AT WILLIAMS HALL.—The concert last Friday night by the "Wizard Oil Troupe" was largely attended, some 500 persons being present. The performance even surpassed all expectations, which is the highest meed of praise that could be bestowed. The street performances of this troupe were so good that when favored by a fine stage and an appreciative audience, none but the finest and most humorous singing would have been encored so repeatedly as theirs was.

THE NEED OF LIGHT.—As the finances of the town will not justify any extraordinary expenditures, would it not be both advisable and feasible for persons doing business between the Half-way Bridge and the top of Haymount [if in no other direction, or longer distances], to have lamp-posts put up at regular distances for oil lamps, and employ some one to attend to filling and lighting them? This could be done at comparatively slight cost, and add much to the comfort and safety of those who drive, as well as of pedestrians at night.

THE MERCHANT HUNTER.—One of our city merchants, who loves to hunt the 'possum and the coon, followed the dogs through many weary miles of woods, briers and muddy swamp a few nights ago, until, at a late hour, the dogs treed in a large gum, hollow near the top. Vowing not to go home empty-handed, he and his companions toiled away manfully until with a grand crash the big tree toppled to the ground. The dogs eagerly seized their prey; our sporting friend rescued it with difficulty from their jaws, and —proudly bore it home? Not at all! Ask him if he has been cat-hunting lately, and see what he will say.

THE BAPTIST ALMANAC.—"The North Carolina Baptist Almanac for 1885" has been issued. It will be found a valuable hand-book of reference to every Baptist, besides proving interesting for its unusual compilation of information. Among the interesting articles relating to the church, we notice a very interesting sketch of the late Rev. Jas. McDaniel, D. D., for many years the revered and esteemed pastor of the Baptist Church in this town. Most especially does the Almanac commend itself to this community, as it is sold at 10 cents a copy by Mr. A. H. Watson, No. 56 S. W. corner Market Square—the proceeds to be devoted to the Baptist Sunday School Library fund of Fayetteville.

FIRES.—There came near being a destructive fire at the residence of Mrs. Cain, near the Court House, last Sunday morning. A broom which stood near the fire in a room of the house ignited when no one was in the room; before the fire was discovered the mantel was burned and the flames had reached the bed. A plentiful supply of water being on the lot the fire was soon put out.

During the same day another alarm was given and the fire found to be in an old office near Mr. Thos. McDaniel's residence. This also was soon subdued.

On Tuesday the alarm was occasioned by dense smoke near the Railroad shops, caused by one of the periodical blazes at the Gas house.

SUPERIOR COURTS FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT, SPRING, 1885.—Cumberland, January 18th and 24th May.
Robeson, January 25th and 12th April.
Moore, February 1st.
Harnett, February 15th.
Bladen, February 22d.
Columbus, March 8th.
Brunswick, March 22d.
Anson, March 26th.
Johnston, March 29th.
Richmond, May 10th.

Judge MacRae will hold the January Term of the Superior Courts for Cumberland and Robeson Counties, and Judge Avery will hold the other Courts, beginning at Moore, February 1st.

THE WILY RODENT.—A few days ago a gentleman of this county, who had noticed the marks of rats eating the corn kept in a large open bin on his place, was much puzzled to account for their getting out, as; from the shape of the bin, while it was an easy matter getting in, getting out seemed impossible—the sides being too smooth, besides sloping in such a way that exit by climbing was out of the question. A day or two later, hearing a squealing in the bin, he made a slight noise, and watched to see how they managed. One old rat ran to the side of the bin top nearest the corn, and lowered himself down until he held by only his forepaws and head. His friends in the box, seizing his tail, climbed up by this rat ladder until all were out, when he quickly scampered off. The gentleman who saw this is reliable, and vouches for its truth.

Sundry Observations.

Plant onion sets right after new year.

The weather is clear and bracing—hope it will last.

The young people of St. John's are hard at work picking cedar for the Christmas dressing of the church. Like the majority of folks on such occasions, some work with their hands, some with their tongues and some do both—all have a gay and happy time.

The supply of oysters and turkeys this season is large, both as to size and quantity. All can have a turkey stuffed with oysters Christmas, and very good fare it is.

The boys and girls had better get their skates ready for the bitter cold weather just after the 1st of January, to be followed about the 12th by heavy snow fall.

The chestnut and apple wagons will arrive about Monday. If only the chestnuts without holes in them were charged for it would be a poor load. Few things are perfect, not even many chestnuts.

Now is the time to set out a few nice vines and fruit trees. If your own cow don't eat them down your neighbor's will.

To prevent cherry trees from blooming too soon dig the dirt from top of roots now and expose to cold weather.

Some one from the country brought in a lot of peafowls to sell this week, possibly because the weather was too cool to have one's slumbers disturbed by the sweet notes of this tuneful bird.

A gentleman of this county proposes to finish off the day's enjoyment with a watermelon Christmas night. Good egg-nog might go down, but no watermelon, if you please.

Persons on Hay street shuddered to see what nonchalance one of the tinners, while cleaning out the gutters of the Fayetteville Hotel displayed a few days ago, sitting with feet hanging over the pavement, some 60 feet below, apparently unmoved by his great risk, the least slip entailing certain death upon him.

MESSRS. A. S. Huske & Co. have opened a branch store for family groceries in the building between Walter Watson's and Geo. Brandt's, which was until recently occupied by Mr. Brandt as a clothing store.

Quite a large amount of cotton was brought to town last week from the adjacent country.

After next week "the bottom will (temporarily) drop out."

The little lassie that wants and doesn't get a big doll with blue eyes this Christmas, should raise a row. The dolls are here and the little ones must have them, "and don't you forget it."

It is to be hoped that our town Council will show their accustomed good sense by forbidding the firing of guns and pistols on the streets Christmas day. To say the least, it will avert annoyance and possibly worse.

Many shingles are brought to this market put up in bundles of about a dozen shingles, several of these small bundles being bound into a larger one. By this plan they can be readily inspected. Wire binding is used.

Our streets are so dark these winter nights that persons driving should remember the law of the road, which is the law of the land as well, and keep to the right, thus avoiding collisions which at all times are dangerous, but especially so at night.

Among the many visitors at the Wizard Oil Carriage, one was hailed by the dispenser of the healing fluid as "Methuselah." "No, sah". "Well Noah, then". "No, sah. You is callin me out of my name, sah. My name is Moses, sah." "Ah, yes, I knew you were one of them old fellows." The Wizard Oil man was mistaken again; Moses is an organ grinder of modern times.

OAKDALE ACADEMY.—Capt. Ashe, of the Raleigh *News and Observer*, delivers the address at the closing exercises of this institution to-day. The next term begins Jan'y 7.

A Plea for a Noble Charity.

[Correspondence of the Observer.]

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 16, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—A little more than one year ago the ladies of Fayetteville, warmly endorsed and supported by the physicians of the town, took steps for the establishment of the present Union Home and Hospital. It now languishes, not for lack of the patronage which it should receive in so large a community as this, but for want of the aid which has been actually pledged, but which has not been paid into the treasury—in many instances, I believe, from forgetfulness. If all the members or contributors would pay their dues promptly every month—with many only a few cents—the institution could continue its mission of doing good to the afflicted and needy.

It has afforded refuge and a home to meritorious poverty, and medical attention and nursing about the sick couch of the victim of disease; it ought not to fail, and it is hoped that during the Christmas season all subscribers will gladly embrace the opportunity to pay up their small indebtedness, and add something for the new year. Z.

Troy for President Pro Tem.

["Harnett" in Raleigh News and Observer.]

We are not at any loss to find suitable material to fill, as well as to adorn, the highly honorable position of president pro tem. of the Senate, at the approaching session. Many worthy names have been mentioned, either of which would shed lustre upon the office. I desire to add another to the list, confidently believing that its mere mention will assure the fitness of the man for the place, and at the same time gracefully compliment and reward a true and tried friend of Democracy and reform.

W. C. Troy, of Cumberland, has been in every campaign in this section since and including the year 1868. Whether a candidate or not, in season and out of season, he was always to the front, and was never a "dead-head" in a Democratic enterprise. He was a member of the Senate in the years 1870-'72-'76, and now again in 1884-'85, by an overwhelming majority. I believe this makes him the oldest in Senatorial service of any member-elect of the next Senate. Able and industrious, competent and meritorious, the honor of being president pro tem. of the Senate could fall on no worthier man or more devoted Democrat.

DIED.

BROWN.—In this town, on yesterday evening, 17th inst., JAMES A. BROWN, aged 42 years.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Many Have Reason for Thanksgiving

This year, but none more so than the fortunate winners in the 174th Grand Monthly Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery at New Orleans, on Tuesday (always Tuesday), November 11th. Ticket No. 64,980 drew the first Capital Prize of $75,000. It was sold in fifths at $1 each—one of which was held by Frank Crockett, Engineer of No. 12 Engine, in the Fire Department of San Francisco, and collected through the Bank of California—another fifth was held by John M. Moberly, Assistant Cashier of the Mercer National Bank of Harrodsburg, Ky.—another by Mr. Thos. Mulhearn, liquor dealer, No. 202½ Washington st., Boston, Mass., and the balance elsewhere. No. 13,023 drew Second Capital prize of $25,000; two fifths of which were held by Louis J. Wild, Donaldsonville, La.—another fifth by Master Frank K. Duffy, an eight-year old son of Mr. Thos. Duffy, No. 47 Washington st., Hartford, Conn.—another by Mr. Robert Richter, at No. 2541 Christian st., Phila., Penn. No. 59,339, drew the Third Capital prize of $10,000; sold also in fifths, one to D. L. Orr, of Steubenville, Texas—another to Hy. Brotherhood, of Milwaukee, Wis., and the balance elsewhere. Nos. 75,733 and 97,135 drew each one of the Fourth Capital prizes of $5,000, scattered in fractional parts in St. Louis, Mo., Victoria, Texas; Indianapolis, Ind.; Cincinnati, O.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR SHRINER'S Indian Vermifuge, and if he fails to supply you, address the Proprietor, David E. Foutz, Baltimore, Md.

After Suffering Eleven Years.

DAWSON, GA., August 30, 1884.—I suffered with tetter for eleven years. It was on my face and body, and gave me untold trouble and pain. I tried the virtue of many remedies, and was treated by some of the best physicians in the country, but found no relief, and had almost despaired of my life. I was induced to try S. S. S. as a last resort. After taking six bottles the tetter was removed and my skin smoothed off, and I am perfectly well. I feel like a new man. Swift's Specific is undoubtedly the best blood purifier in the world, and I recommend it to suffering humanity everywhere. L. H. LEE.

The Supreme Bench.

ATLANTA, Sept. 23, 1884.—From experience I think S. S. S. a very valuable remedy for cutaneous diseases, and at the same time an invigorating tonic.
JAMES JACKSON, Chief Justice of Ga.

Cured with Two Bottles.

JERSEYVILLE, ILL., Aug. 2, 1884.—For over two years I was afflicted with a ring worm on my neck, which would peel off and burn like fire. Calling on an M. D. he pronounced it a cutaneous eruption of the cuticle. This frightened me, and after trying everything in the market, including Fowler's solution of arsenic, without success, I was advised to try S. S. S., which I did, and after taking two small bottles a permanent cure was effected. ROBT. H. MALTIMORE,
Of the U. S. X. and Pac. Ex. Co.

A Child.

TALBOTTON, GA., Sept. 12, 1884.—My little son, now seven years old, broke out when a babe three weeks old with what the doctors called exzema, beginning on the head and gradually spreading over his whole body. He was treated for five years or more by various physicians without relief, and the little boy's health was completely broken down. About a year ago I was induced to use on him Swift's Specific, and two bottles cured him sound and well, and there has been no sign of a return of the disease. F. O. HOLMES.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

If you want quick returns and full prices, on Hides, Furs, Wool, Roots, Butter, etc., etc., send for our Price Current.
Consignments solicited.
R. L. WILLIAMS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office, 169 *William Street*,
New York.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 16—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted quiet at 28 cents per gallon.

ROSIN—The market was quoted firm at 95 cts. for Strained and $1.00 for Good Strained.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.10 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was firm with sales reported at $1.00 for Hard and $1.60 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

TIMBER—P M feet—Extra Heart (first class yellow pine), $13.00, 00.00@12.00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 10.00@00.00; Extra Mill (good heart) $8.00, $0.00@$00.00; Mill Prime, $6.50@7.50; Common Mill $4.00@$4.50; Inferior to Ordinary, $3.00@$4.00—*Wil. Star.*

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
A. S. HUSKE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina,	35@50
Hog Round,	13@00	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	14@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	16@00	Flint—good	10@11
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged.	5@7
Sides,	7½@0	Dry Salt,	10@00
Shoulders,	7@0	Green,	4@4½
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	10@00	American,	3@4
Hams,	16@00	Swedes,	5@6
Shoulders,	8@8½	LARD—	
BAGGING—	11@11½	North Carolina,	11a13
BEEF—		Western,	10@12
On foot,	3@3½	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	5½@7	Upper	35@40
BEESWAX—	22@24	Sole,	26@28
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	20@25	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$2.65
Java,	20@30	PORK—	7@8
Rio,	10@15	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	90	Sweet,	35@40
COTTON TIES	1.25a1.65	Irish, bush	50@75
CHICKENS—	17½@25	SALT—	1.00@1.10
EGGS—	20@00	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	6@6¾
N. C. Fam.	$4.00@4.50	Granulated,	7¼@9
Wes. Fam.	4.25@7.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	60@70	SHUCKS—	45@00
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	5@6
Corn,	60@65	WOOL—	16@00
Oats,	50@00	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	@1.00	Corn Whiskey,	2.00
Peas,	70@75	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
A. E. RAWLKIN & CO.
DEALERS IN
COTTON, NAVAL STORES, &c

Middling	10@00
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$ 80@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.40
Virgin Dip	$1.75
Spirits	25@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	70@2.75.

"HAPPY MEDIUM."

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

NEW STORE.

At the convenient and central point, George Brandt's store, first below Walter Watson's, you will find a pretty assortment of nice, fancy and substantial

FAMILY GROCERIES.

We have in store and to arrive all sorts of nice things, such as

Confectioneries. Fruits and Nuts.

We invite the ladies all to come and see us, and we hope to make our store attractive—
1st. By selling good goods at the very lowest price for first grade articles.
2d. By being polite and attentive to their wants.
3d. By filling their orders promptly.
Before this advertisement is read by one thousand of the OBSERVER's subscribers, we hope to let fully five thousand of the good people of this section know that we are alive and sensible of the demands of the times and of the wants of all the trade.
Ladies, one and all, come and see the new store. Orders left here or at the old stand, will be promptly filled.
Persons wishing to select pretty and attractive goods for

Christmas Trees

will do well to give us a call.
We have no dog to send Cleveland—but if we have good luck, will offer quite an attractive lot of

FIRE DOGS

at the *old stand*.

BERTRAND FRERE'S OLIVE OIL
ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

BEST BUTTER,
ONLY 35 CENTS PER POUND.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.
Dec 18, 1884 98tf

HEADQUARTERS
OF
Santa Claus.

SOMETHING to suit the infant, boy or girl, or the full-grown man or woman. Something to deplete the bloated bondholder's plethoric pocket-book, and spare the hard-working man's slender purse.

Toys in Endless Variety!

DOLLS from the handsomest, full-dressed, to the tiniest doll babies.
Very handsome and appropriate presents for Gentlemen and Ladies. Come and take a look at my elegant show-cases before purchasing elsewhere. My

CHRISTMAS STOCK

of Fine Fruits—Oranges, Lemons, Apples, Bananas, &c.—Nuts, Candies, Canned and Potted Goods,

is as fine as was ever placed on this Market. The finest

FRENCH CANDIES, LAYER RAISINS, DATES, PRUNES, &c.,

always on hand.

PLAIN and FRUIT CAKES made and baked to order, and guaranteed to give satisfaction, both as to quality of material and baking.
Call and examine my stock, as it gives me pleasure to show goods.
MRS. L. BANKS.
Dec 18, 1884 98tf

GEO. A. THOMSON,
HEADQUARTERS,
54 PERSON STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

HAVING returned from the Marts of Traffic—Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore were ransacked for my stock—while I would not be egotistical, I claim

I HAVE THE FINEST, MOST VARIED, AND EXTENSIVE STOCK

ever offered in one store in this city, I mean business; I propose to sell; no one can undersell me.
I have in stock and transit any and everything needed by any family, save Dry Goods, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

My Grocery and Provision Department

is replete with everything good.
WOOD and WILLOW-WARE embraces all the new styles and attractive goods.
TIN-WARE—heavy block tin goods sold for a song.
HARDWARE—will meet the demand and bear inspection.
GLASSWARE and CROCKERY being a new departure, I am proud of it and defy competition. Call and examine.

HOLIDAY GOODS
WITHOUT REGARD to QUANTITY.

I have no office hours: my doors are hung on hinges and no one ever shuts a door; consequently mine are ever wide open. All are cordially invited to come, see, buy, enjoy,

AND SAVE MONEY.

FIRE-WORKS—and the end; but not half told.
A very cordial invitation extended, whether you buy or not.

HEADQUARTERS
Always open and for inspection.

CHRISTMAS AND SANTA CLAUS.

The name of Christmas seems laden with good things. We can only associate it with pleasant thoughts and fond remembrances. Christmas with the child is its day star; its beacon light on which its eyes and thoughts are ever fastened. Christmas for the aged seems to have been set near the door of departing years as a fountain of youth from which they may draw fresh supplies of health and vigor for the coming year.

CHRISTMAS AND SANTA CLAUS,

Go hand in hand. They are links of the chain: without Santa there could be no Christmas, and certainly at no other time of the year would old Santa be allowed admittance by way of the chimney instead of the door.

CHRISTMAS,

The same this—last year and all the years gone by. It is old, yet 'tis new; it is a thing of the past, the present, and will be of the future until time immemorial.
Who among us is too old to remember Santa of his childhood? Is there one who does not claim Christmas as childhood's happiest day. Even now in our mature years we cannot help but enthuse at the approach of this merry day? We find enjoyment in watching the happiness of the little ones, and though we may have passed the three score and ten, yet the merry Christmas and its fullness of joy seems to kindle anew the flame of life, and carry us back to the days—happy days of our childhood.
Let us try to make this day the brightest page in childhood's book of memories; let us fill it so full of happiness that the littles ones will ever delight in associating happy thoughts with the

Christmas and Santa Claus of 1884.

This season I have figured fully fifty per cent. over last year's purchase of Christmas supplies, and having made my purchases in person and of first hands I feel fully prepared to meet the closest buyer

AND DEFY COMPETITION
IN
GOODS AND PRICES.
I extend a most cordial invitation to all.

Headquarters,
GEO. A. THOMSON,
54 Person Street,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Dec 18, 1884 98tf

F. F. F. F. G'S.

YOU WILL FIND
Fine, Fresh, Fancy, Family Groceries
—AT—
R. T. SCANLIN'S, Agt.
NO. 47 PERSON STREET,

WHO is prepared, and receiving daily from the Northern Cities, to supply the wants of a first-class trade in GROCERIES, PROVISIONS and FAMILY SUPPLIES, as follows:

MEATS AND PROVISIONS:

Hams, Smoked and White Shoulders, Clear Rib Sides, Lard, (home-made), Richmond Sausage and Puddings, Fresh Pork, Spiced Pigs Feet, &c.

GROCERIES:

All grades of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Cream Cheese, Butter, Molasses, Syrups, and all other Staple Groceries and Provisions.

HOLIDAY SUPPLIES:

A full stock of Choice Nuts, Plain and Fancy Candies, New Almonds, Naples Walnuts, Filberts, Brazil Nuts, Pecans, *(all new crop)*, Choice Cluster and London Layer Raisins, Prunes, Currants, Citron, Figs, Florida Oranges, Lemons, Canned Meats, Fruits, Vegetables and Fish, Sauce, Catsups, Pickles, &c., &c.

WINES AND LIQUORS FOR MEDICAL AND FAMILY USE:

Pure Corn and Rye Whiskey, Apple and Peach Brandy—distilled on the mountains of *Cleveland* County, North Carolina, French Brandy, and all kinds of Foreign Liquors on hand.
Lager Beer in bottles and kegs, London Porter and Ale. All grades of Cigars and Tobacco.

OYSTERS:

Last but not least, Genuine Chesapeake Bay Fresh Oysters—direct from Norfolk—*shipped, received, kept, and delivered on ice.*
Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 18, 1884. 98-4t

For Sale.

AT Lumber Bridge, in Robeson County, on Thursday, January 1st, 1885, the undersigned, as Administrator of Archibald Malloy, deceased, will sell to the highest bidder for cash the following valuable property:
1 Portable Steam Saw Mill.
2 Lots of Lumber containing about 30,000 feet.
The mill is nearly new, made by Talbott & Sons; Engine 15-horse power; located near track of C. F. & Y. V. R. R.
HAMILTON McMILLAN, Adm'r.
Dec 11, 1884 98ts

Notice to Magistrates.

THE Magistrates of Cumberland County are notified to assemble at the Court House in Fayetteville on Saturday, the 20th of December ensuing, at 11 o'clock. This meeting is called in accordance with the request of the Board of County Commissioners, "to take into consideration the disposal of public property."
The propriety of establishing an Inferior Court will also be raised before the Board of Magistrates.
DUNCAN SHAW, Chairman.
Dec 4, 1884 97 2t

MILLINERY GOODS

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, FOR CASH, TO CLOSE OUT STOCK.

Straw Hats from 25c. up.
Wool Hats from 50c. up.
Bargains in Trimmed Goods.

Ladies' Hose, Merino Vests and Pants, Corsets, Gloves, Lace and Linen Collars, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Children's Hoods and Sacques, Plated Jewelry, &c., &c.

CHRISTMAS GOODS.
ALSO, 5 and 10 CENT COUNTERS OF USEFUL GOODS.
Call early at No. 17 Hay Street. M. E. DYE.
Dec 18, 1884. 98tf

CHRISTMAS GOODS
AT
McNEILL'S MUSIC STORE.

MORE OF THOSE
Handsome Musical Work Boxes and Hand Painted Fancy Articles.
ALSO, A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF 5 AND 10 CENT TOYS FOR THE LITTLE ONES.
FINE ORGANS ORDERED ESPECIALLY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Call and Examine.
December 18, 1884. 98tf

CHRISTMAS GOODS!
At E. T. McKethan's, Market Square.

An elegant stock of CHRISTMAS GOODS:—Boys' Wagons, Carts, Tool Chests, Drums; Girls' Dolls and Doll Carriages, Tea and Wash Sets, Toilet Sets, Vases, Cups and Saucers, Baskets, &c.
In good things to eat:—Plain and Mixed Candies, Oranges, Lemons, Nuts, Raisins, Currants, Citron.
In staple goods:—Gambrill's Flour, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Hominy, Seed Oats and Rye.
Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 11, 1884. 97tf

ATTENTION!
VISITORS TO THE FAIR!

You are respectfully invited to call and examine our splendid STOCK of GOODS,

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Ready-Made Clothing,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, HARDWARE, TINWARE, TOBACCOS, SNUFF, CIGARS, &c., &c.

We have our Mammoth Store at
Nos. 41 and 43 Person Street,
Filled with ALL the DIFFERENT KINDS of
HOUSEHOLD GOODS
That heart could wish or desire, and at PRICES SO LOW that ANY ONE need not be without. Our line of
Heavy Groceries
Is COMPLETE, and we now offer special inducements to Country Merchants.
In our up stairs we show a great variety of goods that we offer at WHOLESALE at GREAT BARGAINS. Don't make a trade for ANYTHING without FIRST CALLING ON US, as you will save money by so doing.
A new crossing in front of our store for the Ladies.
R. H TOMLINSON & CO.,
41 and 43 PERSON STREET.
Fayetteville, Oct. 2, 1884. 87-3m

Headquarters
FOR
CLOTHING.

THERE IS NOTHING LIKE BEING PUT UPON ONE'S METAL. IN COMMERCIAL LIFE, IT HELPS BOTH BUYER AND SELLER.

HENRY R. NOVITZKY
HAS AN OLD REPUTATION TO SUSTAIN AS
The Leading Clothier of Fayetteville,
and he is prepared to sustain it and to
SURPASS HIS FORMER EFFORTS.
HIS STOCK OF
GENTLEMEN'S,
YOUTH'S,
BOY'S and
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING
is immense! unsurpassed! and complete
His specialty is the
London Cut and Finish.

Ladies are invited to inspect his children's wear, and no obligation to purchase will be incurred thereby.
The money will be refunded for goods which do not prove satisfactory.
HENRY R. NOVITZKY,
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Sept 25, 1884 85tf

Great Bargains
AT
PEMBERTON'S.

OWING to the short crop and low price of cotton I have MARKED DOWN THE PRICE of my entire stock of Goods. Those in want of bargains, and who want full value of their money, are specially invited to call and examine his stock and prices. He is compelled to have money and will give bargains. Everybody who wants the
BEST AND LATEST STYLES AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
can save money by giving him a call.

Ladies' Wraps.
A large lot of beautiful
CLOAKS, ULSTERS, RUSSIAN CIRCULARS, NEW MARKETS, PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED JERSEYS
in all SIZES and COLORS, at prices to suit anyone who wants to buy.

Ladies' & Children's Shoes.
His stock of Ladies' and Children's Shoes is complete—of all the best makes of the country, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.
I will say that my stock of
ALL KINDS OF GOODS,
is the best I have ever offered. I am COMPELLED to SELL THEM to RAISE MONEY, and I MEAN ALL THAT I SAY ABOUT GIVING BARGAINS.
Call and see for yourselves. None need go away without being supplied, if good bargains can induce them to buy.
J. A. PEMBERON.
Oct 16, 1884 89-tf

Saw Mill on C. F. & Y. V. R. R.

WE are now ready to fill orders for LUMBER in any quantity, cut from the best of Timber. Orders left with R. M. Nimocks, our Agent, Fayetteville, N. C., will have prompt attention.
DANIEL McNATT & SON.
June 12, 1884. 71tf

TURNIP SEEDS.

LANDRETH'S NEW CROP
TURNIP SEED.
a full assortment for sale by
HINSDALE & BROADFOOT.

Celeste.

Look not so fair! not long doth beauty stay;
Your mother, at your side, who was as fair,
Consumes space in the slow fire of care,
And your glad steps but follow on her way.
The crimson shades that now your face array
Shall vanish, and your cheeks her likeness bear;
Your eyes that now beatify despair
Bent onward, dreaming still of yesterday.
Look not so fair! Though plighted to the morn
That with your blushes would the sky adorn,
Your bosom shall the fond infection feel
And to itself a sickly love reveal:
Another dawn the heart flush shall have flown
To bloom afresh in buds as yet unblown.
—*Thomas Gordon Hake.*

Knives and Forks.

Fingers were made before forks, as everybody knows, but few people know when forks were first made. A fork is about as necessary a part of a dinner nowadays as the dinner itself. We all know how completely lost we have been if by chance forced to go through a meal with a knife alone. As Mark Twain puts it in a description of camp life out West:

"I always felt like a one-armed man till I got hold of a tough mimosa twig and made a fork of it."

Yet it is scarcely three centuries ago that the whole civilized world, from king to pauper, tore its food with teeth and nails, or hacked it up with a knife. The custom of using finger-bowls dates from the time when you had to handle your victuals with your hands, and there is a description of Queen Elizabeth at a state dinner, which praises her because she got so little grease on her fingers and kept her royal face "very passably clean."

It is an odd picture—the great Earl of Leicester, the sage Burleigh, the gallant Raleigh and the good Sir Philip Sidney sitting round the royal table putting their food into their bearded mouths with their hands like greedy children, and the virgin queen herself dipping her fingers into a dish, tossing a morsel between her regal lips, and then wiping her hands on her napkin as a concession to decency required of her lofty estate. Even the napkin was unknown before the sixteenth century. Kings, queens and nobles previous to that date wiped their hands on the table cloth; the common people, says Timbs, "used their breeks or kirtles, or licked their digits clean."

A feast of those days would be a singular spectacle if we could see it now. The table-cloth was a refinement unrecognized by the middle classes, and even at the tables of their high ranks, where it was common, it was considered as the appropriate receptacle of all the refuse of the platter or trencher, such as

BONES, CHEESE-PARINGS AND OTHER DISJECTA.

Every now and then during the course of the meal the serving man came round with a square basket called in the language of the time a "voider" and "swept the table with a wooden dagger." or, in other words, scraped off the accumulated bones, scraps and fragments with his long wooden "voiding-knife."

Very often half a dozen knives served for a company of 100 feasters, being passed from hand to hand on demand. Gourmands who knew the ropes always carried their own knives to a dinner with them. Indeed the common appearance of a knife at the girdle of all sorts of people down to the seventeenth century was due to this fact. Our forefathers did not arm themselves thus in order to do one another damage so much as to be ready to carve their victuals up if they were invited to a meal.

In the early Middle ages meat was not even brought to the table in a dish. The cooks carried it in on spits and halted beside each guest, who cut off what he wanted, transferred it to his plate with his fingers and devoured it at his ease.

Forks seem to have been invented in Italy; at any rate they were first used there, though all trace of their inventor is lost. They do not appear to have been known anywhere before the middle of the sixteenth century, when they are first mentioned as great curiosities in descriptions of great banquets at Venice, Florence and elsewhere. Only the great folks used them then. An English traveller, one Fynes Morvson, in the account of his travels, tells us that, on making a bargain with the master of a Venetian vessel that was to convey him to Constantinople, and stipulating among other things that he was to be allowed the use of a fork as well as a knife and spoon at his meals, he found that the master

HAD NEVER HEARD OF FORKS.

The traveller had to describe the instrument, and he described it accordingly as an implement "to hold the meat while he cut it, as he considered it ill manners to touch the meat with his hands."

The fork in those days was an extremely ponderous and ornate implement. It was usually made of silver and enriched with arabesques and carvings. There are forks in various European museums which are perfect works of the jeweler's art, and which weighed upward of half a pound. As luxury demanded it they were often incrusted with jewels, gorgeously enameled, and in other extravagant ways made to serve the carving for style of the "best society."

Like all other innovations, the use of forks was manfully opposed on their first introduction, and had to make its way by degrees. The congregation of St. Maura, one of the Ionian Islands, set their faces against them as an article of useless luxury and sinful indulgence, and for a long time they were rigidly interdicted by the elder brethren, who, however, had at last to succumb and to tolerate their use by those who preferred to keep their fingers clean.

In some parts of Germany the opposition took a more serious form; while the common people looked on the introduction of forks as a piece of absurd and preposterous affectation, the pastors reprobated their use as an insult on providence, who had bestowed upon the people wholesome food, which they, forsooth, were to be "ashamed to touch with their fingers." These oppositions resulted in what are

KNOWN IN HISTORY AS "FORK RIOTS,"

and scores of people were actually killed because they wanted or did not want, as the case might be, to eat their meals in decency and comfort.

The French, who seem always to have been a people who knew a good thing when they saw it, accepted forks with gratitude, however. The rich used them at once, and enterprising manufacturers immediately began to make them in cheap form for the benefit of the less opulent. Their use in France after their introduction speedily became universal.

The first introduction of forks into England is claimed by one Corvat, a traveler, and an exceedingly odd character, who once enjoyed an equivocal sort of reputation among the wits of Ben Johnson's time, who made him the butt of their merciless humor. Corvat makes the boast that he introduced the fashion of the "forked cutting of meat," and we are not aware that his pretensions to the honor of having done so were ever disputed. In England, however, the custom of eating with the fork was of very slow growth, and there is sufficient mention made of it by writers of the time of James I. and Charles I. to show that the fork was even in their day an instrument of very partial use.

Under the Commonwealth forks had a divided reign with fingers—the Royalists adopting them, and the Roundheads scorning them as inventions of the devil and symbols of the hated monarchy. It is curious, by the way, that the devil was rarely represented in pictures with his pitchfork before the table fork came commonly into use.

At the Restoration the use of forks became general, though the people were not quite agreed as to the proper mode of handling them; and, ere long, rules began to be circulated teaching

THE NICE CONDUCT OF THE FORK,

and genteel people to pride themselves on manipulating the new weapon after the manner followed at court. Some satirists of the day amused themselves by describing the awkwardness of verdant bumpkins from the country, who, coming to see their cousins in town, and using the fork for the first time, thrust the morsel they had transfixed over the shoulder, while their fingers, from unconquerable habit, went into the open mouth. There is an old ballad in existence which describes the lamentable fate of a nervous young country squire in the days of James II., who, being invited to a grand dinner where forks were used, in his agitation thrust his fork so far into his mouth that the prongs pierced his cerebellum and killed him.

Forks came to America with our early settlers, but were by no means in common use till the commencement of the last century. In parts of New England the Puritans forbade their use as articles of sinful luxury.

The first forks were the two-pronged. The three-pronged fork was not made till some half a century ago. Previous to that time every one ate vegetables and the like with their knives. Iron and steel forks are said to have been first made at Sheffield at the end of the last century.

As recently as 1820 knives and forks were so rare in the taverns of Europe, England and America that travellers always carried a case of their own. The Highlander's costume to this day includes a knife, fork and spoon in a handy case.

It is worth noticing that from the very first invention of the fork, the people of different countries used them more or less in a different way. John Bull, though dexterous enough with the fork, is rarely seen to relinquish his knife at table, unless he is eating fish,

BUT CUTS AND COMES AGAIN,

using both weapons and all his faculties at that serious business—a dinner. Your well-bred Frenchman, on the contrary, after a little preliminary execution with the knife, lays it down and takes the fork in his right hand and makes that the minister to his appetite until he is satisfied. At a French table d'hote the fork is always a substantial, weighty, well-finished article, generally of silver, while the knife is a mere shred of soft iron, fixed in a wooden handle, and of the value of a few sous; it may be, and it is the case in some places, that there is no knife placed for the guest, the proprietor presuming that if he use a knife he will produce one from his pocket.

The German peculiarity in the use of the fork is in that of applying it perpendicularly to the plate or trencher, the prongs pouncing upon the selected morsels, like a bird of prey out of the clouds, and carrying them off. This peculiarity was noticed by the author of a book of travels, more than a hundred years ago, and it is as appositely descriptive of German handling in the matter of the fork, at this time of day, as it was then. The Russians were not educated up to the fork until a comparatively late era, when the instrument was commended to their notice by the Germans, who overran the Muscovite Territory. It is said that they did not take kindly to innovation, mistaking the fork at first for a toothpick; and travelers are not wanting who assert to this day that they have not entirely rectified the blunder.—*New York Paper.*

The Legislature and the Inauguration.

The Legislature meets the first Wednesday after the first Monday in January, being January the 7th. It is not probable that the organization of the two houses and various other preparations will be completed before the 12th, says the Raleigh *News and Observer*. Two days perhaps will be devoted to the counting of the votes for Governor, as provided for by the case. Then the joint committee to arrange for the inauguration will have its work to perform. All these things take time; so it is safe to predict that Gov. Scales will not be inaugurated before the 15th or perhaps even the 20th of January. The inauguration ceremonies, it is safe to predict, will be very imposing.

General Scales has accepted the tender of their services by the Hornet's Nest Riflemen of Charlotte, as his escort to Raleigh.

THE CAPITOL RENEWS ITS YOUTH.—The capitol, says the Raleigh *News and Observer*, is being put in specially neat order, preparatory to the assembling of the Legislature. The building has, says Mr. C. M. Roberts, never been so neat since it was built. The repairs to the exterior are all completed. The halls of the Senate and House present an inviting appearance. Yesterday new numbers, on nickel, were placed on all the desks. The building is now really presentable for the first time in years. It is probable that the legislature will order the frescoing of the rotunda, the halls and the passage-ways.

Cabling the Spanish treaty cost the New York *Times* $7,400.

Senator Bayard's Position.

A recent Washington dispatch says: Senator Bayard, who has returned from a short visit to Gov. Cleveland, was much sought after to-day by those anxious to learn the particulars of his interview with the President elect. It is believed by Mr. Bayard's friends that it rests with him entirely whether he shall be a member of the cabinet. His name has invariably been associated with the portfolio of the State department, but it is understood that his own preferences lie in the direction of the Treasury department. He has been a member of the finance committee from his first entrance into the Senate, and was chairman of the committee while the Senate was under Democratic control. Mr. Randall has been most frequently spoken of for the treasury department, and it seems to be thought that this is the only position which he would be likely to accept. Although the Secretary of State is the premier of the administration, those who go into the cabinet, almost without exception, prefer the treasury department to any other. It is is the greatest organization under any government in the world, reaching in its ramifications into almost every hamlet, and controlling vast power and patronage. Neither Mr. Bayard nor Mr. Randall belongs to the class who would press their own wishes, although Mr. Bayard no doubt gave his views to Mr. Cleveland when requested by the latter. Either Mr. Bayard or Mr. Randall would be acceptable to the great money interests, and Mr. Bayard is held in the highest personal regard by many eminent bankers of the country.

Mr. Bayard, Mr. Randall, Mr. Lamar and Mr. Garland are among the few whose names have been mentioned for cabinet positions who seem to meet popular approval in all sections. Southern Senators in discussing the question of the cabinet say the South should make no claim to recognition as a section, but as a group of Democratic States, and they say as Republican Presidents, from Grant to Garfield, accorded the South one member of the cabinet, it certainly would not be too much for a Democratic President to give it two. On the floor of the Senate it was said to day that Henry G. Davis, representing a pivotal State of the South, and with the influences which clustered around him, stood a very good show for a place in the cabinet. It is Representative Gibson, of his own State, and not Senator Gibson, of Louisiana, as so many thought, who is opposing Mr. Davis. Several gentlemen who think themselves suitable cabinet material must be afraid that this opinion is not universal, for they have agents at work obtaining signatures to papers in their behalf, and in more than one instance they are going around personally asking for letters to Mr. Cleveland. He will not want any of them. One of the schemes of cabinet aspirants is to have their State delegation in Congress unite in a recommendation to the President-elect, and it is said that several documents of this character are already in course of preparation.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Refined Brutality.

[Asheville Citizen.]

Under the above caption the New York *World* condemns the practice indulged in by the slender and more genteel financiers of Wall street; the amateur sports of the Stock Exchange; the gilded youth of the cafes; the muscular editors of morning papers; the luxurious athletes of the counting house, and the clubs, of attending and patronizing prize fights, slugging matches and other brutal sports in which the ruffian is in his proper element. We are glad the *World* brings its influence to bring to shame the more gentle element into something like decency.

But there is a practice indulged in by the *World* itself, by all the Northern press; indulged in in every issue, which comes more appropriately under the head of "refined brutality" than the habits censured by the *World*. This is the brutal indifference to sensibilities, to delicacy and to social propriety manifested by the journals in their eagerness to pander to sensational demand. A family trouble, of which the public has no right to know; frailties that generous natures would cover with the mantle of charity; griefs not to be shared in by the world; these are all remorselessly seized upon as precious morsels upon which malice can gloat or upon which curiosity may whet its appetite, and blazoned to the public with all the details of names and circumstances and with all the minutiæ of guilt or infirmity.

In the issue containing the article referred to, the *World* has a most distressing story of downfall and death; gradual descent of a beautiful, gifted, and rarely accomplished lady from the most brilliant social throne down to the drunkard's grave. Every particular of name, not only of the unfortunate lady, but of sisters, friends and lovers; every detail of womanly conquest, of social splendors, of artistic fame; and every phase and change of habit and appetite to the drear and sad ending of it; all is given with a gloating minuteness that betrays a callousness to sensibility on the part of the writer that only finds excuse in heartlessness of society which demands sensation at the sacrifice of everything that is honorable, manly and delicate. If this is not "refined brutality" we are at a loss for another name by which to characterize it.

We have no special reproach for the *World*. It has abundant fellowship in its wrong. The state of society, or the tastes of its readers, demands it. Happily the Southern press tolerates no such display of "refined brutality." Nor is it likely that our social condition would tolerate such press if it imitated a Northern model.

CONVEYING COLD IN PIPES.—A company has been formed at New York to carry cold through pipes the same as heat, water and gas are now carried. Ammonia vapor is forced through the pipes, and by its use the temperature can be kept at zero if necessary. It is cheaper than ice, much less bulky, and very easily managed. The new Washington market at New York has its refrigerators so cooled rather than by ice. The company proposes to lay pipes in the street and sell cold especially to stores, hotels and large apartment houses. The process is already used in one large packing-house for preserving meat and poultry.

The French spoliation bill passed Senate.

Turning Over the New Leaf.

A Washington dispatch of Friday says: The following letter, written by J. J. Barker, a former clerk in the office of the first comptroller of the treasury department, and addressed to Representative Springer, was read by Mr. Springer to his committee on expenditures in the department of justice at its meeting to-day: "In the judiciary division of the first comptroller's office, the accounts of the commissioner's clerks, attorneys, marshals, etc., of the Federal courts, and finally passed upon vouchers on file in the register's office will furnish abundant evidence of the fact that for years it has been the rule to make illegal allowances to these officials through the first comptroller's office, either by design or through inexcusable ignorance of the plain provisions of the law. I assert that more than one-half the accounts presented by these officials contain illegal or improper charges, and that many of these items are allowed. These improper allowances will aggregate an enormous sum. Convincing proof of the statement can be found in the file rooms of the register's office; but these evidences can only be produced by some one well informed concerning the contents of the books and the location of the vouchers. When the investigation of these matters has been attempted, the only papers asked for by the resolution have been exhibited."

Barker was present, and offered an explanation of the charges. He said he was appointed to a position in the Treasury department on the 11th of May, 1883, and was assigned by the request of Judge Lawrence, first comptroller, to his bureau. "Directly after going in," he said, "I thought I discovered that the statutes were being violated in reference to certain allowances. I called the attention of the acting chief of the judiciary division to what I thought illegal allowances of per diem, and I also brought the matter to the attention of the comptroller. He said he had written a decision on this same subject. I told him that his decision had not reached the fourth door of his office."

Barker gave a number of instances of what he termed "illegal payments," and said that they were "a few out of many instances of such payments." Referring to the first comptroller, Mr. Barker said: "I believe Judge Lawrence to be honest, but he is so exclusively engaged in the production of his decision that he has not time to attend to the details of his office." The committee directed the chairman to appoint a sub-committee to investigate matters referred to by Barker in his letter and in his explanatory statement. The sub-committee will be appointed next week.

Crop Report.

The department of agriculture reported last week the prices of farm products in the home markets. The tendency to a general decline of prices appears to have depressed values somewhat, aside from the abundant supply. The average price of corn is 36½ cents, which is one cent lower than the average for 1879, when the supply in proportion to the population was quite as large. It has been lower but twice in ten years; in 1877–'78, after two previous years of abundance. It is the highest in Florida, 80 cents per bushel; and the lowest price is 18 cents in Nebraska; Kansas 22, Iowa 23, Missouri 26, Illinois and Minnesota 31, Indiana and Mississippi 34, Michigan 40, Ohio 41, Kentucky 43. It is 52 in Pennsylvania, 54 in New Jersey and 60 in New York. The range of values in the South Atlantic States is from 36 in Delaware to 72 in South Carolina, and 80 in Florida, increasing in the order of movement, except that Georgia reports 66 cents; in the more Western States, 54 in Tennessee; 61 in Alabama; 62 in Mississippi and Texas, and 67 in Louisiana. The average farm price of wheat is 65 cents per bushel, against 91 cents last December. The December price in thirteen years has previously been below one dollar per bushel but five times—in 1874, 1878, 1880, 1882 and 1883. The average in Nebraska is 42 cents; 45 in Kansas; 46 in Dakota; 50 in Minnesota; 55 in Iowa; 62 in Missouri; 63 in Illinois; 67 in Indiana; 74 in Michigan, and 75 in Ohio. The average home grown wheat in New England exceeds one dollar; in New York it is 85 cents; in Pennsylvania 86. It is 80 cents in Virginia and 83 in Maryland. The average value of oats is 28 cents, against 33 last December, and 37 and 35 in 1882. The present value is the lowest ever reported by the department. The lowest State average is 19 cents. In Nebraska, the highest is 60; in Florida, Iowa and Minnesota, 20 cents; Kansas 22; Illinois 23; Indiana 27, and Ohio 29. The range is from 42 to 60 in the South.

The plantation price of cotton reported ranges from 9 to 9 ¼ cts. per pound. It is 9 in Tennessee, Arkansas and Texas, 9 cents and 1 mill in Louisiana, 9 cents and 2 mills in Georgia, 9 cents and 3 mills in the Carolinas and Virginia.

The average farm price of the entire crop of potatoes is 40 cents per bushel. The lowest is 25 cents, in Michigan. The average in New York is 39 cents, 42 in Ohio, 35 in Maryland, 34 in Illinois, 28 in Iowa, 29 in Nebraska.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.—The report of Postmaster General Hatton shows the total revenues of his Department last year to have been $43,338,127, and the expenditures $46,404,960. This excess of $3,066,833 in expenditures, with certain outstanding liabilities, makes a deficit of $5,204 464 in the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year, to be provided for in a deficiency bill. The excess of expenditure over revenue is attributed to the reduction of postage from three to two cents. Investigations from time to time in the first and second-class postoffices have led to the discovery of careless and dishonest officials.

HOW THE MACHINERY WILL BE STARTED.—The President starts the machinery of the New Orleans Exposition on Tuesday according to the programme by pressing an electric button in the White House connected by wire with the Exposition building.

Mrs. Mary Bayard Clark, says the Raleigh *Chronicle*, spends the most of the day in the Capitol, where she is compiling important information for persons in New York.

J. E. GARRETT,
Book and Job Printer,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
SOLICITS orders for Pamphlet Work, General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all Kinds, and every description of printing.
Jan'y 2, 1884. 48tf

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,
Keep everything usually found in a
First-Class Grocery.
ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
April 26, 1883. 12tf

Agents Wanted
FOR the best selling books in America. Fine Family Bibles and Photograph Albums; Alex. H Stephens' History United States; Lives of Presidential Candidates! A golden harvest for Agents. Strike *now* while the iron is hot. Address BULETT & MORGAN, Publishers, Raleigh, N. C.
Say in what paper you saw our address.
July 3, 1884. 74-1y

ST. NICHOLAS
FOR
YOUNG FOLKS.
Attractions for 1884-5.
NO printed periodical can take the place of a parent, pastor, or school-teacher; but a good magazine can supplement their work and influence to a wonderful degree. In view of this, it is not extravagant to say that—instead of "Can we afford to take ST. NICHOLAS?"—the question of every earnest household in English-speaking countries, to-day, should be, "Can we afford *not* to take ST. NICHOLAS?"
The magazine, during its eleven happy years of existence, under the editorial charge of
MARY MAPES DODGE,
has grown familiar to hundreds of thousands of young readers; and their interest and intelligent enjoyment have constantly inspired the editor and publishers to fresh effort. To day, its strength is in its wholesome growth, its sympathy with young life, its hearty recognition of the movement of events, and its steadily increasing literary and pictorial resources. The following are some of the good things already secured for future numbers of ST. NICHOLAS:
"His One Fault," a serial story for boys, by the popular author, J. T. Trowbridge.
"Personally Conducted," illustrated papers on famous places in Europe. By Frank R. Stockton.
"Historic Girls," a companion series to "Historic Boys." By E. S. Brooks.
"Ready for Business": suggestions to boys about to choose an occupation,—based on personal interviews with prominent representatives of various trades and professions. By G. J. Manson.
"Driven Back to Eden," a serial. By E. P. Roe.
"Talks for Young Folks," a series of popular papers, by H. H (Helen Jackson.)
"Among the Law-makers": recollections of a boy-page in the U. S. Senate,—containing much political information, both instructive and amusing. By Edmund Alton.
"Davy and the Goblin," a very funny serial story by a new writer, Chas. Carryl.
Short Stories by Louisa M. Alcott.
"The Progress of Invention": "From Palanquin to Parlor-car," "From Cross-bow to 100-ton Gun," etc. Descriptive papers, by Chas. E. Bolton.
"Art Work for Young Folks": papers on decorative handicraft, by Chas G. Leland.
"Sheep or Silver?" a story of Texan life. By the late Rev. William M. Baker.
"A Garden of Girls," being six short stories for girls, by Six Leading Writers.
"Tales of Two Continents": stories of adventure, by H. H. Boyesen.
"Cartoons for Boys and Girls," funny pictures, by St. Nicholas Artists.
"From Bach to Wagner": brief, pointed biographies of great musicians. By Agatha Tunis.
Special Papers by chosen writers, including Mary Halbock Foote, Joaquin Miller, Alice Wellington Rollins, G. B. Bartlett, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Rev. Washington Gladden, Julia Schayer, Anna Lea Merritt, W. O Stoddard, D. Ker, Ernest Ingersoll, Clara E. Clement, Lieutenant Schwatka.
The Illustrations will be the work of the very best artists and engravers,—and there will be plenty of them. In the November and December numbers are beautiful
COLORED FRONTISPIECES.
Buy the November number for the children. It costs only 25 cents, and all book and news dealers sell it. The subscription price is $3.00 a year, and now is just the time to subscribe.
A free specimen copy of ST. NICHOLAS will be sent on request. Mention this paper.
THE CENTURY CO. NEW-YORK, N. Y.

THE CENTURY
In 1885.
A GREAT ENTERPRISE.
PAPERS ON THE CIVIL WAR.
The important feature of THE CENTURY MAGAZINE for the coming year—indeed, perhaps the most important ever undertaken by the magazine—will be a series of separate papers on the great battles of the War for the Union, written by general officers high in command upon both the Federal and the Confederate sides,—General Grant (who writes of Vicksburg Shiloh, and other battles), Generals Longstreet, McClellan, Beauregard, Rosecrans, Hill, Admiral Porter, and others. The series opens in the November CENTURY with a graphically illustrated article on the Battle of Bull Run, written by the Confederate general, G. T. Beauregard. Brief sketches, entitled "Recollections of a Private," papers chronicling special events, descriptions of various auxiliary branches of the service, etc., will supplement the more important series by the various generals.
A strict regard for accuracy will guide the preparation of the illustrations, for which THE CENTURY has at its disposal a very large quantity of photographs, drawings, portraits, maps, plans, etc., hitherto unused. The aim is to present in this series, not official reports, but commanding officers' accounts of their plans and operations,—interesting personal experiences which will record leading events of the war, and possess, at the same time, a historical value not easily to be calculated.
FICTION.
In this line THE CENTURY will maintain its prestige, and furnish the best stories by American writers that can be procured. In November begins a New Novel by W. D. Howells, author of "Venetian Days," "A Modern Instance," etc. This story deals with the rise of an American business man. A novel by Henry James, a novelette by Grace Denio Litchfield, and short stories by "Uncle Remus," Frank R. Stockton, H. H. Boyesen, T. A. Janvier, H. H., Julian Hawthorne, and other equally well-known writers will appear at various times.
Miscellaneous Features.
Under this heading may be included a series of papers on the Cities of Italy by W. D. Howells, the illustrations being reproductions of etchings and drawings by Joseph Pennell; a series on the New North-West, being an interesting group of papers by E. V. Smalley, Lieut. Schwatka, Principal Grant (of Kingston, Ontario), and others, descriptive of little-known regions; papers on French and American art,—sculpture and painting, with some exquisite illustrations; papers on Astronomy, Architecture, and History, the first being by Professor Langley and others. Under Architecture are included more of Mrs. Van Rensselaer's articles on Churches, City and Country Houses, etc. Colonel George E. Warring, Jr., will describe Progress in Sanitary Draining; E. C. Stedman, Edmund Gosse, and others will furnish literary essays; George W. Cable will contribute in various ways; several papers on sport and adventure will soon be published, and John Burroughs will write from time to time on outdoor subjects.
Readers of THE CENTURY may feel sure of keeping abreast of the times on leading subjects that may properly come within the province of a monthly magazine. Its circulation is now about 140,000 monthly, the November number exceeding that figure. Subscriptions should date from this number, beginning the War Series and Mr. Howells's novel. Price $4.00 a year, 35 cents a number. All book-sellers and news-dealers sell it and take subscriptions, or remittance may be made to the publishers.
A free specimen copy of THE CENTURY will be sent on request. Mention this paper.
THE CENTURY Co. New-York, N. Y.

1843. **Forty Years.** 1884.
J. C. THOMSON
AFTER FORTY YEARS IS STILL ON HAND WITH A COMPLETE STOCK OF
Groceries and Provisions,
which he will sell low for
CASH
or on time secured by good notes.
Would be pleased to have his friends of this and adjoining counties call and see him at
NO. 53 PERSON STREET.
J. C. THOMSON.
Nov 13, 1884 93tf

I Am Receiving Daily
Fresh Supplies of Heavy and Fancy Groceries of the best brands.
FLOUR from the celebrated Gambrill Mills.
Sugars, Teas, Coffees of the best quality, including the fine Peabury Coffee.
Bacon, Lard, Fish, Butter, Molasses and Syrup.
Canned Goods, Candies—French and Plain.
Fruits—Foreign and Domestic.
Vegetables of all kinds.
Toilet and Laundry Soaps.
Wood and Willow-ware, Crockery and Tin ware, Cutlery.
Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes, all of the finest brands. A fine Chromo with each pound of Lorillard's Smoking Tobacco.
Also, all Goods found in a first-class Grocery Store. A. GARRASON.
Feb'y 27, 1884 56tf

Notice of Sale.

BY virtue of a decree rendered in the Superior Court of Cumberland County in a cause entitled H. W. Lilly and R. T. Gray, Adm'rs of H. Lilly, dec'd, vs J. H. Hubbard, we will, on the 13th day of January, 1885, at the Court House door in Fayetteville, N. C., at 12 o'clock M., expose to sale to the highest bidder, a certain tract of land lying and being in the County of Cumberland, on the East side of Cape Fear River, and bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at Godwin's lower corner on the river bank, (corner of original survey of 3 8 acre tract known as the Ashe land), running thence with the old line S. 73¼ E. 25 chains to a stone, the old corner; thence S. 15 W. 27 chains to a gum, the old corner again, thence S. 77 E. 23 chains to a stake and pointers—another of the old corners, thence S 58 W. 21 chains to a gum, thence N. 52 W. 15 chains and 26 links to the middle of the public road, thence with the road about N. 40 E. 10 chains and 64 links to a stake, thence N. 52 W. 44½ chains to the River, thence up the meanderings of the River to the beginning, containing 103 acres, more or less; being part of the tract known as the Ashe land and the same that was conveyed to H. Lilly, dec'd, by J. H. Hubbard and wife by mortgage deed, registered in Book R. No. 3, page 592, Register of Deeds office for Cumberland County.
Terms of sale—*Cash.*
H. W. LILLY,
R. T. GRAY,
Commissioners.
Dec 1, 1884 90ts

Notice of Sale under Mortgage.

BY virtue of the power of sale contained in a mortgage deed executed by Josiah S. Byrd and wife to H. Lilly, deceased, and recorded in Book R, No 3, page 593, Register of Deeds office for Cumberland County, we will on the
13th DAY OF JANUARY, 1885,
at 12 o'clock M., at the Market House in Fayetteville, N. C., expose to sale at public auction, the lands described in said mortgage deed, being a tract of land in Cumberland County, on East side of Cape Fear River, containing 50 acres, more or less, and being a part of the tract of land long known as the "Ashe land."
Terms of sale—CASH.
H. W. LILLY,
R. T. GRAY,
Adm'rs of H. Lilly, dec'd.
Dec 1, 1884 90ts

Merchant Mills.
The Old Reliable again to the Front!
IN STOCK and to arrive, all kinds of GRAIN. With a double set of Burrs I am able to turn out a large quantity of Meal per day and can thus offer special inducements to buyers of Ground Stuff.
Flouring Mill in first-class order.
Feed Meal—corn, peas and oats—Cracked Corn and Oats, Bran, &c., a specialty.
Bolted Meal, same price as unbolted.
THE PLACE to get your Wool Carded or Cotton Ginned. JAS. D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, April 23, 1884. 64-1y

WARREN LELAND,
whom everybody knows as the successful manager of the
Largest Hotel Enterprises
of America, says that while a passenger from New York on board a ship going around Cape Horn, in the early days of emigration to California, he learned that one of the officers of the vessel had cured himself, during the voyage, of an obstinate disease by the use of
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.
Since then Mr. LELAND has recommended AYER'S SARSAPARILLA in many similar cases, and he has never yet heard of its failure to effect a radical cure.
Some years ago one of Mr. LELAND's farm laborers bruised his leg. Owing to the bad state of his blood, an ugly scrofulous swelling or lump appeared on the injured limb. Terrible itching of the skin, with burning and darting pains through the lump, made life almost intolerable. The leg became enormously enlarged, and running ulcers formed, discharging great quantities of extremely offensive matter. No treatment was of any avail until the man, by Mr. LELAND's direction, was supplied with AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, which allayed the pain and irritation, healed the sores, removed the swelling, and completely restored the limb to use.
Mr. LELAND has personally used
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
for Rheumatism, with entire success; and, after careful observation, declares that, in his belief, there is no medicine in the world equal to it for the cure of Liver Disorders, Gout, the effects of high living, Salt Rheum, Sores, Eruptions, and all the various forms of blood diseases.
We have Mr. LELAND's permission to invite all who may desire further evidence in regard to the extraordinary curative powers of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA to see him personally either at his mammoth Ocean Hotel, Long Branch, or at the popular Leland Hotel, Broadway, 27th and 28th Streets, New York.
Mr. LELAND's extensive knowledge of the good done by this unequalled eradicator of blood poisons enables him to give inquirers much valuable information.
PREPARED BY
Dr. J.C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

MOTHER
—ARE YOU—
TROUBLED With any disease peculiar to your gentle sex?
If so, to you we bring tidings of comfort and great joy. You can
BE CURED
and restored to perfect health by using
Bradfield's Female Regulator!
It is a special remedy for all diseases peculiar to the womb, and any intelligent woman can cure herself by following the directions. It is especially efficacious in cases of suppressed or painful menstruation, in whites and partial prolapsus. It affords immediate relief and permanently restores the menstrual function. As a remedy to be used during that critical period known as "CHANGE OF LIFE," this invaluable preparation has no rival.
Saved Her Life!
RIDGE, McINTOSH Co., Ga.
DR. J. BRADFIELD—Dear Sir: I have taken several bottles of your Female Regulator for falling of the womb and other diseases combined, of sixteen years standing, and I really believe I am cured entirely, for which please accept my heartfelt thanks and most profound gratitude. I know your medicine saved my life, so you see I cannot speak too highly in its favor. I have recommended it to several of my friends who are suffering as I was.
Yours very respectfully,
MRS. W. E. STEBBINS.
Our Treatise on the "Health and Happiness of Woman" mailed free.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Patapsco Flouring Mills,
ESTABLISHED 1774.
BUHRS 1774. ROLLS 1882.
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PATAPSCO 1866 SUPERLATIVE PATENT C.A.GAMBRILL Mfg. Co. BALTIMORE
ROLLER
This Company owns and operates three Mills, as follows:
PATAPSCO MILL, A, Ellicott City, Md.
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PATAPSCO MILL, C, at Orange Grove, Md.
Having a daily capacity of 1800 barrels.
The value of Flour depends on the proportionate quantity of Gluten, Starch, Sugar and Phosphate of Lime. Maryland and Virginia Wheat, from which our Patent Roller Flours are manufactured, is unequalled for its purity and superior quality of nitrite properties.
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
Patapsco Superlative. Cape Henry Family,
Patapsco Choice Patent. North Point Family,
Patapsco Family. Chesapeake Extra.
Patapsco Extra. Bedford Family,
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C. A. GAMBRILL MFG. CO.,
32 Commerce St., Baltimore, Md.
Represented by
B. R. TAYLOR,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Aug 7, 1884 79 6m

Condensed Time Table, No. 10.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway.
Tuesday, November 25th, 1884.

MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS NORTH BOUND.	
Leave Bennettsville, S. C.,	9:45 P. M.
" Tatum, "	10:19 "
" Shoe Heel, N. C.,	12:22 A. M.
" Red Springs, "	1:05 "
" Fayetteville, "	3:00 "
" Sanford, "	5:15 "
" Liberty, "	7:32 "
Arrive at Greensboro, "	8:45 "
MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS SOUTH BOUND.	
Leave Greensboro, N. C.,	9:40 A. M.
" Liberty, "	11:05 "
" Sanford, "	1:36 P. M.
" Fayetteville, "	4:00 "
" Red Springs, "	5:30 "
" Shoe Heel, "	6:35 "
" Tatum, S. C.,	8:23 "
Arrive at Bennettsville, "	8:47 "

Trains South bound will stop at Sanford for dinner.
Trains will not run to Bennettsville, S. C., earlier than December 5th, 1884.
JAS. S. MORRISON, Gen'l Sup't.
Dec 4, 1884 9ntf

Lumber! Lumber! Lumber!
I AM NOW READY TO FILL ORDERS for Lumber in any quantity, size or shape, cut from the very best of timber.
Orders left with Walter Watson, my agent Fayetteville, will have prompt attention
JAMES D. WORRELL.
Jan. 30, 1884.

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!
WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of
Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,
120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati"
Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars,
Top and No-Top Buggies.
This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.
Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.
HARNESS
at all kinds of prices to go with this work.
A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.
Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN
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The most popular Weekly newspaper devoted to science, mechanics, and engineering, discoveries, inventions and patents ever published. Every number illustrated with splendid engravings. The best publication, furnishes a most valuable encyclopedia of information which no person should be without. The popularity of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is such that its circulation nearly equals that of all other papers of its class combined. Price, $3.20 a year. Discount to Clubs. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & CO., Publishers, No. 361 Broadway, N. Y.
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